

Develop Israel
with
Israel Bonds

FRIDAY.
OCTOBER 17, 1958

THE JERUSALEM POST

12 Pages



PRICE: 200 PRUTA
VOL. XXIV, No. 3265

TWA Airline to 42 Destinations

MARGINAL COLUMN

By ABRAHAM SAVI SUPFER

Kafr Kasim Guilty Get 7 to 17 Years

By MACABEE KASKIN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

THIS first temptation here on reading about the bombing of synagogues in Atlanta, Georgia, and in Peoria, Illinois, in the U.S., is to trot out a pre-State, pre-War, Zionist reaction and say: "See, this proves that the God remains the God; there is no solution for the Jewish problem and that of safety from anti-Semitic legislation is attained only in the Land of Israel." Now no one will claim that the establishment of the State of Israel has solved the Jewish question, but one thing it should have done, and that is to give us a new sense of historical proportion. This goes both for the Jews inside Israel and those remaining in the Diaspora.

REDUCED to its simplest terms, this was the Zionist thesis before the State became a reality: the Jews were everywhere strangers and nowhere at home and were therefore looked upon as something of a ghost nation, and accordingly feared and hated, as Palmerston said nearly eighty years ago. It said that history taught that no Jewish community could enjoy permanent immunity from actual physical attack, and that only in a State of their own would Jews be able to defend themselves. Some Zionists even claimed that no a State could use the ordinary means of a sovereign Power to defend the rights of Jews threatened in other lands. It is only fair to our early dogmatists to add that the latter theory emerged while the era of Palmerstonian gun-boat diplomacy was still in its hey-day.

WE have learned a lot since WE became a State. The first lesson is that the security of all nations, even the nations themselves, is a very tenuous thing and can only be finally safeguarded by an great an improvement in international and national morality as to be almost Messianic. Let us, therefore, put the value of the Jewish State on this plane for Jews. The Jewish State has made the Jews that constitute it from the abnormality of not being able to share in all the stresses and tensions that torment the citizens of any other state, and to endure those stresses and react to them in a normal manner. The Israeli can now confront the problems that trouble the whole world from the same standpoint as the Briton, the Frenchman, the Dane or Norwegian. For the first time Jews have a chance to express themselves simply and directly on human issues without the complication of having to think about their special minority status in this or that country.

IT is an anachronistic to say to American Jewry: "See, the anti-Semites are at work. You will never be safe, so come here and hold your heads up." No one would deny that the present outrages are anti-Semitic, but if the nature of anti-Semitism has changed in the same kind of anti-Semitism as that of Europe. It is a manifestation of the compulsion of the lunatic fringe to get some violent obsession out of its system. In the U.S. there are many minorities and they provoke many strange reactions. It is only a few instances, like Little Rock, King the Negro pastor who led the famous bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, was attacked and stabbed — not by a Southern White, as might have been expected, but by a Negro woman. Minority hatred by the lunatic fringe varies according to the distinctive minority available as a target.

THERE are two important factors to bear in mind in assessing these bombing incidents. The first is that they have aroused great and universal condemnation throughout the U.S., to an extent which seems to be a little out of proportion to their value as a news story. One would tentatively suggest that this indicates a growth in the sensitivity of public conscience in the U.S. If this is true, then this growth is one of the hopeful signs of our times. It is no doubt the silver lining of the cloud of opposition to the full integration of the Negro community. People are becoming more aware of their moral responsibilities about the question of full civic equality and respect for the dignity of man. This is not confined to just one minority; it carries over into all the others. The second thing to bear in mind is that responsible authorities in the U.S. discount the idea that the Atlanta and Peoria crimes are in any way connected with the Negro struggle, exceptsofar as the fact that the reverse side of the medal is awarded in the preceding sentence to American conscience.

TECHNOLOGICAL progress of mankind may move forward steadily from one epoch of scientific discovery to another. We begin to see that while we cannot formulate any dogmatic political or economic theory to guarantee peace and goodwill upon earth, the only hope for mankind rests lies in the quickening of individual and national conscience.

To be continued



RAV-SEREN MALINKI

The special Military Tribunal on Thursday sentenced eight officers and men of the Border Force to prison terms ranging from seven to 17 years for the "cold-blooded murder" of 43 villagers in Kafr Kasim on October 23, 1956. The officers and non-commissioned officers were reduced in the ranks.

The eight prisoners heard the sentences unflinchingly but their families raised storms of desperate protest.

The sentences are:

(Rav-Ser) Shmuel Malinki, 17 years. Aged 49, he is the father of four children.

(Sergeant) Gavriel Dehan, 15 years. He is 29, unmarried.

(Private) Nahshon Marash, seven years. He is 34, married.

(Private) Avraham, seven years. He is 25.

(Lance-Corporal) Gavriel Uziel, seven years. He is 27, married with two children.

(Private) Aharon Fakima, seven years. He is 22.

(Private) Armand Nahman, seven years. He is 26, married with three children.

All the prisoners have significant legal rights to appeal to the Army Court of Appeals. This will be done after their counsel have studied the judgment and possibly agreed on a unified appeal. The appeal must be submitted within 15 days.

Although the court was scheduled to reconvene at 10:30 in a renovated army barracks in the Schneller Compound, the families of

the prisoners arrived hours earlier. Some sat on the ground outside the camp. No one was admitted to the court until 12:15. Ten minutes later, the three judges entered the room. For the last time they ducked their heads to avoid hitting the State flag which is hung across the upper part of the doorway. They took their seats, and the presiding judge, Aluf-Mishne Yisrael Ben-Yehuda, Divon and Rav-Ser Yehuda Cohen, to their decisions.

The judgment stated that "there are important considerations for not imposing the severest punishment, the main consideration being that not one of the eight men who had been found guilty had initiated the order, but all had acted as instruments in transmitting and implementing it."

The judgment noted that while Malinki had not initiated the order, he had exceeded its scope; Dehan had defined legal killing as contrasted to murder, to his men; Ofer &

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

RAV-SEREN MALINKI

Verdict Just, Villagers Say

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KAFR KASIM. — Villagers here received news of the sentences pronounced in Jerusalem on Thursday with great interest, and crowds stood around in the centre of the village engrossed in animated discussion.

Tracks of Sheep Thieves Traced to Syrian Border

TIKRIAS. — U.N. Observers and police trackers accompanied by Rav-Ser S. Tepnev, Israel delegate to the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission, on Thursday continued their investigation into the theft of 123 head of sheep from kibbutz Mahanayim, (not 100 reported previously).

They followed the tracks of two men to a point some 2 kms. south of the B'not Ya'akov bridge. It is believed that the thieves were Syrians taking the shortest cut home.

Government, J.N.F. Accord On Merging Overlapping Functions

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Inner Zionist General Council on Thursday ratified on behalf of the Zionist movement the agreement between the J.N.F. and the Government for merging their overlapping functions.

The historic decision, changing the outlines of the 57-year-old Jewish National Fund, opens the way to the creation of a Government-Supreme Lands Authority to administer all national lands, said L. A. D. Development Authority through which the J.N.F. will undertake all reclamation and afforestation on its own and on State land.

The Council approved the agreement by 14 affirmative votes, with the five Adut Ha'avoda and General Zionist representatives abstaining.

Adut Ha'avoda explained that it preferred an earlier proposal of a joint J.N.F.-Development Authority.

A General Zionist motion that the subject be deferred until the next meeting of the largest Zionist General Council in February received its faction's three votes and was defeated.

The Government in a memorandum notifying Council members of its ratification of the agreement, declared that two points of difference among the Ministerial Economic Committee had yet to be cleared up: whether the yearly plans of the J.N.F.-run Land Development Authority will have to be approved by the Ministry of Agriculture (the draft agreement states that the Authority is to "coordinate" its plans with the Ministry); and whether the Government Forestry Department is to retain its function required by law of inspecting the Authority's afforestation.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, declared that the reorganization could greatly benefit the country's deve-

New Security Steps & Cyprus Terror Grows

NICOSIA (Reuters). — Drastic new security measures were announced in Cyprus on Thursday night to cope with mounting violence throughout the island, including postal censorship to prevent the smuggling of arms by car post.

The measures provide for the designation of danger areas where persons entering or leaving do so at the risk of their lives.

The Government is also empowered to take possession of any land and other property, including ships or aircraft which are not British.

Earlier on Thursday, two masked men sprayed bullets into a Greek Cypriot coffee shop, and a 55-year-old British official slumped dead amid overturned chairs and coffee cups.

Engineer Wounded

In another incident, a Scottish civil engineer was shot four times in the back and seriously wounded.

Bombs thrown at military vehicles caused no British casualties but wounded four Greek Cypriots, one of them severely.

The dead official was sipping coffee with Cypriot friends in the village of Kimithia, 10 miles west of Nicosia, when three bullets hit him.

The shots are believed to have come from a car seen near the coffee shop earlier with several young men inside.

A curfew was immediately imposed on Kimithia and tracker dogs were brought to help in the search for the gunmen. The village is about a mile from a detention camp where several hundred Greek Cypriots are held without trial as terrorist suspects.

The judgment stated that "there are important considerations for not imposing the severest punishment, the main consideration being that not one of the eight men who had been found guilty had initiated the order, but all had acted as instruments in transmitting and implementing it."

The judgment noted that while Malinki had not initiated the order, he had exceeded its scope; Dehan had defined legal killing as contrasted to murder, to his men; Ofer &

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

RAV-SEREN MALINKI

Bourguiba Reveals UAR Part In Plot to Assassinate Him

TUNIS (Reuters). — President Habib Bourguiba declared on Thursday that Egypt was implicated in an attempt to assassinate him earlier this year. He told the Constituent Assembly, "There must no longer be any official relations between Tunisia and the United Arab Republic."

The President was explaining the decision to break relations with the U.A.R. He said that the Arab nation was one thing, and Egypt was another.

(Paris) — The newspaper "Pravda," publication of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, in which he attacked U.A.R. intervention in Algeria, and said that it is doubtful whether the imperialists are preparing to unleash a war against the countries of the Socialist camp," the Soviet news agency Tass, reported on Thursday.

Mr. Khrushchev was addressing a workers' meeting on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Order of Lenin to the Krasnodar territory. His speech was published in "Pravda" and other central Soviet newspapers.

3 U.S. A-Tests In 24 Hours

The prisoners arrived earlier. Some sat on the ground outside the camp.

No one was admitted to the court until 12:15. Ten minutes later, the three judges entered the room. For the last time they ducked their heads to avoid hitting the State flag which is hung across the upper part of the doorway.

They took their seats, and the presiding judge, Aluf-Mishne Yisrael Ben-Yehuda, Divon and Rav-Ser Yehuda Cohen, to their decisions.

The dead official was sipping coffee with Cypriot friends in the village of Kimithia, 10 miles west of Nicosia, when three bullets hit him.

The shots are believed to have come from a car seen near the coffee shop earlier with several young men inside.

A curfew was immediately imposed on Kimithia and tracker dogs were brought to help in the search for the gunmen. The village is about a mile from a detention camp where several hundred Greek Cypriots are held without trial as terrorist suspects.

The judgment stated that "there are important considerations for not imposing the severest punishment, the main consideration being that not one of the eight men who had been found guilty had initiated the order, but all had acted as instruments in transmitting and implementing it."

The judgment noted that while Malinki had not initiated the order, he had exceeded its scope; Dehan had defined legal killing as contrasted to murder, to his men; Ofer &

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

RAV-SEREN MALINKI

Israel Betting 2nd Sub Early in 1959—Peres

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The second Israeli submarine purchased from Britain, the Rahab, will most likely be transferred to the Israeli flag at the beginning of next year, the Director of Defence, Mr. Shimon Peres told the press on his return from Europe on Thursday.

He said that the Rahab, transferred back to Britain, underwent a regular overhaul in the U.K. under the supervision of Israel Navy technicians. He added that both vessels had sailed in the Mediterranean and did not require any special installations for operations there.

Asked if the sale of the sub was a straight commercial deal or was the result of a change in British-Israel relations, Mr. Peres said: "For a transfer of this kind, which is also commercial, there must be what the British call 'normal relations' between two countries."

Mr. Peres said that during his visit he had seen officials of the British War Office as well as the Admiralty.

During a three day visit to France, he had met with M. Guy Mollet, Minister of State, and M. Guilloulat, Minister of the Armed Forces.

Senior army officers and Defence Ministry officials were present at a reception held for Mr. Peres at the airport.

Black Sees Nasser

CAIRO (Reuters). — Mr. Eugene Black, President of the World Bank, on a five-day visit to Egypt on Thursday, had a cordial meeting with Abdul Nasser and the U.A.R. Economy Minister, Abdul Munim el Kaisouny.

Meir Confers With Canadian Premier

OTTAWA (INA). — The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, conferred with Premier John Diefenbaker on Wednesday shortly after his arrival for a two-day visit. She was also welcomed by Gen. Rudolf Slansky, the Czechoslovakian Communist Party Secretary, and his associates who were arrested and then sentenced to death for their activities.

The spokesman said that Britain was in constant communication with Mr. Hammarskjold about the internal affairs of member states. He added that in Tunisia's view the question should be settled by all Arab countries.

Mr. Bourguiba also pointed out that it was not a reason to turn away from the U.S. because that country had not intervened with France to bring an end to fighting in Algeria.

On Friday, the Tunisian Embassy in Cairo will close down and the staff members will leave immediately afterwards. The U.A.R. has asked Iraq to look after its interests in Tunisia.

New York Police Alerted To Guard All Places of Worship

NEW YORK. — Police alerted to prevent acts of vandalism in or near places of worship. Police ticklers in all precincts received a special order to investigate and immediately report any suspicious activity near "places of worship, religious schools, centres, and cemeteries."

No reason was given for the order, but it came after explosions in synagogues in Atlanta and Peoria. Last spring a similar order was issued here instructing police patrols to keep careful watch on Jewish centres and synagogues.

The new order made instructions more general, extending them to all places of worship.

A senior police spokesman said that the order was given to prevent acts of vandalism in or near places of worship.

The police chief said that the order was issued to prevent acts of vandalism in or near places of worship.

The police chief said that the order was issued to prevent acts of vandalism in or near places of worship.

The police chief said that the order was issued to prevent acts of vandalism in or near places of worship.

The police chief said that the order was issued to prevent acts of vandalism in or near places of worship.

The police chief said that the order was issued to prevent acts of vandalism in or near places of worship.

The police chief said that the order was issued to prevent acts of vandalism in or near places of worship.

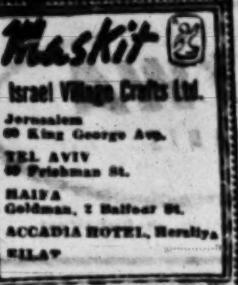
The police chief said that the order was issued to prevent acts of vandalism in or near places of worship.

The police chief said that the order was issued to prevent acts of vandalism in or near places of worship.

The police chief said that the order was issued to prevent acts of vandalism in or near places of worship.

The police chief said that the order was issued to prevent acts of vandalism in or near places of worship.

The police chief said that the order was issued to prevent acts of



Four Doctors Fly in from Iran To Study Treatment of Old Folk

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Flying in from Persia earlier this week was a team of America's top medical personnel to make a lightning-on-the-spot diagnosis of Malben services and also to survey, as well as can be done in 12 days, the general medical problems of the country, especially in the field of chronic disease.

They head the American Joint Distribution Committee's Medical Advisory committee and will be touring Israel intensively until October 24.

Leading the group is Dr. Abram L. Abellof, Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery at New York University, Member of the New York Academy of Medicine and Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. With him is Dr. Martin Cherkasky, Director of one of America's largest hospitals, if not the largest, the Montefiore in New York. Dr. Cherkasky is also Associate professor of Administrative Medicine at Columbia University, Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the American Public Health Association.

Their tour programmes call for consultations with the main medical authorities in the century. At Bellinson Hospital this week Dr. Cherkasky said he had already profited by something he had seen. There were certain medical administrative techniques which he felt he might well use in New York.

Asked about their impression of Israel, Dr. Arthur J. Lesser, who is a high-ranking officer in the Social Security Administration at Washington, D.C. and alone of the four is making his first visit to Israel. He is also a fellow of the Academy of Pediatrics and the American Public Health Association.

Returning to Israel for the first time in 25 years is Dr. Bernard S. Worts, who directs the psychiatric division of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and is a member of the National Research Council.

Dr. Abellof first visited Israel in 1945, also from Persia, where he was then serving with the U.S. army. He paid another visit with author John Hersey in 1949 when he supervised the setting up of Malben, the Israel Red Cross body.

The four medical authorities are visiting a number of centres of A.J.D.C. activity. The medical advisory board, Dr. Abellof stated, is composed of eight members but they in their turn have immediate access through

REFUGEES. — The Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly in Strasbourg has approved a British suggestion for the holding of a "World Refugee Year" to raise funds to help the resettlement of refugees.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

Moshe Frenkel

Organ and these Records: Violin: Concerto for Flute and Orchestra, op. 10, No. 3. Haydn: Symphony No. 19 in D Major. Brahms: Concerto No. 1 in C Minor for Piano and Orchestra, op. 15. Public welcome: Y.M.C.A., 10.30 a.m.

Lectures:

Mr. Katriel Katz, Government Secretary to the Minister of Poland, on "Impressions of Poland." — Journalists Club, 8 p.m.

Folk Dancing:

Bell Hall, Rehov Balfour, 8 p.m.

Meet the Jerusalem Artists:

Artists' House, 9.30 p.m.

Entertainment:

Dances and Stu'maches in Fiddler's Green, Tel Aviv, 10.30 p.m.

With these words, Magistrate Y. Treivish on Wednesday turned down a police application to remand 19-year-old Armand Toledo for 10 days on a charge of theft. The police said they had not completed their investigation of a theft of door hinges from the carpentry where Toledo was employed.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM

Y.M.C.A.

TEL AVIV

Ballet:

Le Ballet Jean Ebbilis, Preliers, Ohel Shem Hall, 8.30.

Theatre:

Habimah, "Hanna Senesch," 8.30.

Cameri, "Rape of the Belt," 7.

Ohel, "A Girl for the Wind," 8.30.

Rosita Landner, Henri Gero, "Hoffman," 8.30. Yiddish.

Israel National Opera:

"Die Fledermaus," Premiere, 8.30.

Z.O.A. House:

Exhibit: American Paintings, 10.30.

HAIFA

Exhibitions:

Paintings and Sculptures by Emanuel Shani, Aharon Alfasi, Avi Goldstein, David Alfasi, Yosef Shani, etc.

Y.M.C.A. Hall, 8.15.

Israel National Opera:

"Die Fledermaus," Premiere, 8.30.

Z.O.A. House:

Exhibit: American Paintings, 10.30.

HAIFA

Exhibitions:

Paintings and Sculptures by Shmuel Teitel and Jacob (Kuh) Leibl, Union of Israeli Painters and Sculptors, 24 U.N.O. Ave., Haifa. Opening at 11 a.m.

"Posters as Art," a choice of European contemporary posters, Modern Museum of Modern Art, opening tonight.

HADERA

Exhibitions:

Charles Trenet, Hof Hall, 8.30.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. Oct. 18, "Hanna Senesch," Tel Aviv, 8.30.

Sun. Oct. 19, "Hanna Senesch," Ashkelon, 8.30.

Tues. Oct. 21, "Street of the Stars," Fenster, Tel Aviv, 8.30.

Wed. Oct. 22, "Street of the Stars," Tel Aviv, 8.

Thurs. Oct. 23, "Street of the Stars," Tel Aviv, 8.

"Hanna Senesch," Habima, 8.30.

Phone 2775, Tel Aviv, for tickets.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Horn, 30 King George, 2746. Dr. Cohen, 78 Hanover, 3540. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

RAMAT GAN:

PETAH TIKA:

REHOVOT:

LEVISON: Mala, 120 Herson, 300.

NATANYA:

LEZION: Malach, 120 Herson, 300.

HAIFA:

TRUFA: Hamsar, 87 Herson, 2311.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Amulim, Jaffa Road, 3000. Beit Yaakov, 61 Beit Yaakov, 2222.

TEL AVIV:

(until 8 p.m.)

Abramski, 48 Allenby, 3323.

Sat. Oct. 19, 8.30 a.m. Minha, 4.45 p.m. Arvit, 5.30 p.m.

Shahrit, 5.30 a.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Gan Rehavia):

Tonight: 8.30 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.30 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

SHAHARIT:

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Yeshiva Synagogue:

Tonight: 8.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m. Shahrit, 8 a.m

End of Season?
But not for our cameras.
You can use them successfully even after the holidays on fine, clear autumn days.
Large supply of cameras.
Free instruction
for our customers.

**Today's Postbag****The Weather**

FORECAST: Cloudy with scattered showers in the morning. Overcast partly cloudy. Outdoors for tomorrow: Little change.

	A	B	C	D
Mr. Campan	70	25	22	19
Tiberias	45	21	26	27
Hafia Port	55	20	25	26
Nat'l. Elia	55	15	25	26
Tel Aviv	55	15	25	26
Lydd Airport	45	16	27	26
Jerusalem	40	14	22	26
Bnei Brak	35	13	25	26
Sdot	30	13	25	26
Eilat	25	13	25	26

A. Humidity at a.p.m.
B. Maximum temp. yesterday
C. Maximum temp. yesterday
D. Max. temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

M. Emile Bisang, the Swiss Ambassador to Israel, from Zurich after a fortnight's home leave (by Swimmer).

Prof. Franz Boehm, a member of the West German Bundestag, and Mrs. Boehm, as guests of the Shimshon Corporation.

Mr. Israel M. Shad, Honorary President of the Royal Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, for a short visit, (by El Al).

Prof. M. Frankel, Head of the Department of Organic Chemistry at the Hebrew University, from sabbatical leave in Europe.

Mr. Shmuel Stahl, General Manager of the Memorial Insurance Co., on a business trip to Europe. (by El Al).

Mrs. Leila Simmonds, Chairman of Scottish Wiso, to stay with her brother, Mr. Moses Rosenthal, in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Eva Michasch, Chairman of Hovevei Tzion, after a trip to Europe.

Mr. Herbert Bon-El, Jerusalem Post Beersheba correspondent, after a five-month study of newspaper production in the U.S. under a State Department fellowship.

DEPARTURES

Lord Rothschild, after a week's visit, during which he attended the cornerstone-laying ceremony of the new Knesset building in Jerusalem, (by B.E.A.).

Mr. Ben-Gurion, Head of the York and Nahal Department of the Ministry of Defence, to the U.S. and Canada on a mission for the Israel Bond Organization.

Mr. J. Kreutner, Director of the Jewish Agency's Section for English-Speaking Countries, for Western Europe, on business. (by El Al).

Mr. Matthew Kraicer, General Secretary of HIAS in Israel, for Paris to attend the International HIAS Conference, (by T.W.A.).

TOURISTS: Save money on cameras. Buy your Leica, Retina, Minox, Capon and Cinecameras as well as colour films at the DUTY FREE SHOP at London Airport before boarding the plane.

THE S.S. HERZL and the g.s.s. Pace brought 348 immigrants on Thursday, the majority of them from Eastern Europe, particularly from Rumania.

THE FOURTH Kupat Holim clinic in Bat Yam was opened on Thursday.

Alliance High School Opened in Tel Aviv

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The new Alliance High School in the Ramat Aviv Quarter was formally opened on Thursday against a gay background of Israeli flags and the Tricolor.

More than 200 children of the neighbourhood are already studying in the school, which emphasizes French culture and language in its curriculum.

Speakers at the ceremony included the Minister of Education, Mr. Zalman Aran; the Baron Edmond de Rothschild; the French Charge d'Affaires, M. R. Vizzavona, and Mayor Haim Levanon. Messages of greeting were received from the French Minister of Ex-Servicemen and War Victims Affairs, M. Edmond Michelet, and the Minister of Information, M. Jacques Soustelle.

Earlier a dinner was given for Alliance leaders and the Baron at the Ramat Aviv Hotel. Mr. Moshe Sharvit, M.K., spoke.

Ruth & Haim Golan

Take pleasure in inviting their family and friends to the

BAR MITZVAH

of their son

RON

which will take place on Shabbat, October 25, 1958,
between 4 and 7 p.m. at their home, 4 Rehov Efroni,
Givat-Rambam, (opposite the Swimming Pool).

With deep sorrow we announce the death of
the head of our family,

Dr. Aharon (Artur) Bergmann

one time Chairman of the Keren Hayesod in Czechoslovakia, after a long and difficult illness. The funeral took place at Har HaMenuchot on October 15, 1958.

THE BEREAVED FAMILY

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our dear mother, mother-in-law, and grandmother,

Malka Maria Laszlo

widow of the late

Ernzi Zvi Laszlo

who passed away in Jerusalem on October 11, 1958.

THE BEREAVED FAMILY**Hillel Dan Declares: 'We Won't Hand Over Solel Boneh'**

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA. — "I am not conversant with all that has happened in my absence, but in any case we shall not hand over Solel Boneh," Mr. Hillel Dan, former Managing Director of the Histadrut firm, told the press here on Thursday following his arrival aboard the s.s. Herzl. At his office, later, he qualified the statement by saying that he would carry on the fight against the reorganization.

Mr. Dan had resigned his post by letter following the adoption, by the Histadrut Executive, of Mr. Pinhas Lavon's reorganization plan for the firm. He had been in Switzerland for the past two months convalescing from a heart attack.

Considered the leader of the Solel Boneh "rebels" against Mr. Lavon's scheme, Mr. Dan was met at the port by several dozen Solel Boneh managers, department heads, senior employees and managers of Koor enterprises. They had obviously been expected to give — and have always given — the best efforts, devotion, energies and initiative to create a thriving enterprise, an asset to the Histadrut and to the entire country.

"It never occurred to us that the term 'public control' would ever be used as an excuse to divest those who built up the company of their possessions."

Mr. Dan thanked those who had come to meet him in the port — a gesture which I regard as an expression of solidarity. "We must struggle on, where we shall win. But if we go on with our struggle, there is a chance that we shall win."

Management of Herut Company Announced

TEL AVIV. — The management of the Building Section of Solel Boneh on Wednesday announced the composition of the management of Herut Ltd., its installation contracting subsidiary, as follows:

Mrs. Hillel Cohen, Asher Roichovsky, Haim Lichtenstein, Shlomo Shoham, Yaakov Kritz, Moše Roichel (the former managing director of Herut), Evi Rechter and Neta Shalom. While no representative of the Building section board will be chosen next week.

Mr. Cohen, Managing Director of the Building Section that held *The Jerusalem Post* that Herut had offered him his resignation from the management of the Building Section, had not prejudiced his regular work in the Herut company.

Israel Leads Danes

At the Chess Olympics in Munich on Wednesday, Israel led Denmark 1½-½ in Group B with two matches adjourned.

Forat beat Larsen 1-0, Tel Aviv 1-0, Magistrate Y. Oster after being found guilty of illegally selling 120 tons of sugar, intended for export production, on the free market.

The tournament will open in April, where the first five rounds will be played, and will then remove to Tel Aviv for the next eight rounds. The contest is being held within the framework of the Tenth Anniversary celebrations.

In addition to Mr. Reshevsky, the Hungarian Champion and Soviet champion, Grandmaster Andressa Duckstein and the young Spanish player, Toran, may also participate.

Rains Again

Rain fell on Thursday in Northern Galilee and, in the evening, in Jerusalem. The weatherman forecasts scattered showers for this morning.

This would open the way for the Religious Party, which left the Cabinet, to make an official move to rejoin the coalition.

(Parliamentary Report — P.4)

Fair Electioneering Agreement Seen

TEL AVIV. — Mapam and Mapai may initiate an inter-party agreement calling a "fair" election campaign. The *Jerusalem Post* learns. A Mapam delegation recently approached Mr. P. Lavon (M.K.), Mapai's and the Minister of Education, concerning the formation of a "Labour Front" in the Knesset elections. It was agreed that it was difficult to tell whether the President of the World Zionist Organization was making a speech in that capacity or as the President of the World Jewish Congress or of the Jewish Material Claims Conference.

Mr. Haim Shur, Mapai-Mapam, claims, and does not understand how Dr. Goldmann had overlooked the wave of anti-Semitism now sweeping many countries, including the U.S.S.R. News from Russia was becoming worse every day, and there were reports of improvements in Rumania and Bulgaria, and of the arrival of Soviet troops in Poland that Dr. Goldmann was trying to superimpose on the "basic principles" of the party.

Mr. Shur said: "We cannot change our policy every six months — we must continue the fight for Soviet Jewry and to do it the Gentiles to not let the government be the hero in the Parthenon of your party."

The President of the W.Z.O. declared that the Government-Agency Coordination Committee had passed resolutions but "matters received a different light when they reached the table of the Government."

Confirming the report, Mr. Lavon told *The Jerusalem Post* on Wednesday that his party would examine the matter soon. "We are interested in keeping the election fever down to a minimum," he added.

Leading members of Ahдут HaAvoda have been pressing out demands from Mapai and Mapam concerning the formation of a "Labour Front" in the Knesset elections. It is learned. While Mapai has always advocated such a united labour list in the elections it is understood that Mapam would strongly oppose any such move.

Neutral Pressure Group

Mr. B. Weizman, General Secretary of the World Zionist Organization, was making a speech in that capacity or as the President of the World Jewish Congress or of the Jewish Material Claims Conference.

Mr. H. Remba, Herut-Revisionist, also feared that the agreement would weaken the Zionist movement, said the real fight against the desert was only now beginning.

What had formerly been considered as the best way to bring about collaboration between the Zionist movement and the Government. He remanded Dr. Goldmann for not taking a stand on the "Who is a Jew" controversy.

Mr. B. Zuckerman, Ahudit HaAvoda, also took issue with Dr. Goldmann for his remarks on fighting anti-Semitism in Russia.

A sarcastic trade, against Dr. Goldmann was delivered by Mr. A. Remba, Herut-Revisionist, accusing him of being oblivious to Zionist affairs.

Dr. Goldmann, who was visibly roused by the attack, took the rostrum and replied to his critics in vigorous and forceful words in his mouth. The smaller Council was not a platform for political discussion but a forum to receive reports and hear questions and answers he said. He had never said that Jews should not raise their voices. He did not say that the U.S. and Britain were influencing the Soviet authorities. He urged members not to underestimate East European Jews.

A plan to tie the fund to Bank Leumi was under study. The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

Discussion was still continuing regarding the U.S. and Britain's position, to overcome apprehensions by the U.S.A. and the Bonds Organization.

A plan to tie the fund to Bank Leumi was under study. The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.

The Council on Thursday evening was received by Prime Minister Goldwasser.</p

THE JERUSALEM POST
Founded as The Palestine Post in 1920. Published daily except on Saturday. Printed by The Palestine Post Ltd. Registered at the G.P.O. Copyright of all material reserved; reproduction permitted only by arrangement.

Editor-in-Chief
GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor
TED R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management
100 King George Street,
P.O. Box 112, Tel. 4250 16 lines.
TEL AVIV Bureau: 55 Naniat
Boulevard, P.O.B. 1126, Tel. 4251 3
HAIFA Bureau: 34 Rehov Herzl,
P.O.B. 4524, Tel. 4524 11 lines.
Annual Subscription: IL.62.

Friday, October 17, 1958
3 Sheqalim, 5718. 3 Nabi'Yahud, 1978

EARLY in the Kafra Kasim trial it emerged that the purpose of the curfew to be imposed in the area of the Sinai campaign is to protect Israel villagers from being mistaken for fedayeen, infiltrators and being shot. Those inside their houses would be safe. If any chose to break the curfew and move about outside they would be liable to share the fate of the infiltrators.

It is a long step indeed from this reasoning, and the curfew ordered by the Army command, to the lining-up of men, women and children on the way to their homes, a brief examination on whether they belonged to Kasim village, and their summary execution by a Lance-Corporal after they gave their answer in the affirmative. Somewhere in the chain of command the order was bent and defiled, mis-understood and disobeyed and, instead of the ordered quiet, extreme tension caused and a great deal of scurrying to and fro. In imposing the sentences yesterday, that range from 17 years' imprisonment to seven, the Military Court that spent a year examining the details of the case has ruled on the degree of responsibility for the tragedy that must be borne by the men concerned.

The case was full of contradictions, and the judges must at times have felt they were up against insoluble moral problems, almost like the unfortunate men of Malinki's battalion, who received orders from their officers and are being heavily punished for having carried them out. It is not easy to decide how many minutes private soldiers of different mentalities would need to decide whether their superior officers' orders were simply orders to be obeyed blindly, or "patently illegal," particularly as most of the men shared the world-wide illusion that the war that had just begun would be fought out between Israel and Jordan, in the very area which they were patrolling.

The evidence also indicates that Malinki, who received the heaviest sentence, seemed "dazed" when matters began to go wrong in Kafra Kasim, that he failed to reach the village to investigate after he was ordered to do so, and that he tried in court to shift the blame to those above and below him. Had he been a regular soldier, fighting in the difficult Sinai Campaign, he might under pressure have committed similar errors of judgment that would then have cost scores, or more, men of the Israel Army, or perhaps have endangered the campaign at some stage. But so long as his errors of judgment had not involved cowardice, it is most unlikely that he would have been put on trial. It is his superiors who would have had to bear the blame.

One glaring point has emerged. If the orders, at all levels, had been given more precisely, the entire tragedy would have been avoided. This lack of precision was most noticeable in the upper echelons. It has resulted in the Court refusing to accept the evidence given by A/M Shadmi, Malinki's immediate superior, who was called as a witness, and finding that he had helped to set off the chain of events that led to the massacre. This opinion of the Court is not subject to question, nor yet appeal, for A/M Shadmi was not on trial. It is difficult to see how the Army authorities can accept it — as they must — without giving him an opportunity of having his case fully investigated.

Pakistan Releases 'Free Kashmir' Chiefs

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan (UPI) — Chaudhary Islam Abbas, leader of the Kashmir liberation movement, has been released together with several other leaders of the movement. It was announced on Wednesday.

The new Pakistani Government had on Tuesday announced its decision to release all those arrested by the previous government in connection with the movement for violation of the ceasefire agreement in Kash-

Grain For The Mouths Of China

By Denis Bloodworth

SINGAPORE (OFNS).— THE young farmer in the tattered undervest and faded blue trousers led me through a narrow raised path of transplanted rice. Far across the rolling green plain that mountain barrier of Szechuan which the Japanese never ventured to cross. This was the rich and tranquil country of South-West China.

The farmer paused and pointed. "You see those two ponds over there? Stocked with fish fry. We shall have enough for ourselves and that field beyond is for potatoes. They are the best second crop, and what's more, we make wine from them too."

"Don't waste much." I remarked, nodding to a large group of young children working quietly on a nearby patch.

No Waste

"Waste?" the farmer looked at me in amazement. "Here, come and see the pigs." Amid a complex of sties, two barefoot peasant girls were pitching swill to about 100 sleek sows and porkers. Just behind the huts the berries, where half-a-dozen men were washing down the cows. It was almost absurdly clean and orderly. We might have been in Switzerland.

At first glance, in fact, this looked like a well-run farm anywhere in the world. But as I began to walk around I began to notice differences. There was not just one large homestead, but scores of small ones, revealing that thousands of peasants lived and worked on these acres. Yet all boundary markings had been removed and the verges ploughed for crops. There were no tractors, no signs of mechanization, but in the fields I saw teams of workers 40 and 50 strong — long lines of men and women patiently working with their hands.

The only implements to be seen were a few two-wheeled, double-shaded ploughs.

Some of the farmsteads were being demolished, while in the middle distance stood a grey barrack of a place, looking like a penitentiary on a moor. This was a communal dormitory with a central kitchen and general canteen which could seat 500. Behind each of its many doors was a new home for families moving from the doomed cottages — two diminutive earth-floored rooms.

Peasant Cooperative

For this was not just a farm, but an agricultural producers' cooperative. When the Chinese Communists first took over, they confiscated all land from the landlords and redistributed it in small parcels to the enthusiastic peasants. By degrees, however, the peasants were then forced into joining cooperatives in which all members pooled their land, for which they were paid rent, and their labour, for which they received piecework pay. The cooperative did all its marketing and buying through the State.

The evidence also indicates that Malinki, who received the heaviest sentence, seemed "dazed" when matters began to go wrong in Kafra Kasim, that he failed to reach the village to investigate after he was ordered to do so, and that he tried in court to shift the blame to those above and below him. Had he been a regular soldier, fighting in the difficult Sinai Campaign, he might under pressure have committed similar errors of judgment that would then have cost scores, or more, men of the Israel Army, or perhaps have endangered the campaign at some stage. But so long as his errors of judgment had not involved cowardice, it is most unlikely that he would have been put on trial. It is his superiors who would have had to bear the blame.

One glaring point has emerged. If the orders, at all levels, had been given more precisely, the entire tragedy would have been avoided. This lack of precision was most noticeable in the upper echelons. It has resulted in the Court refusing to accept the evidence given by A/M Shadmi, Malinki's immediate superior, who was called as a witness, and finding that he had helped to set off the chain of events that led to the massacre. This opinion of the Court is not subject to question, nor yet appeal, for A/M Shadmi was not on trial. It is difficult to see how the Army authorities can accept it — as they must — without giving him an opportunity of having his case fully investigated.

Pakistan Releases 'Free Kashmir' Chiefs

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan (UPI) — Chaudhary Islam Abbas, leader of the Kashmir liberation movement, has been released together with several other leaders of the movement. It was announced on Wednesday.

The new Pakistani Government had on Tuesday announced its decision to release all those arrested by the previous government in connection with the movement for violation of the ceasefire agreement in Kash-

mir.

Dag's Show-Window Broken

Events in Lebanon and Tunisia's resounding door-slashing, writes Ma'ariv, have shattered the glass of Mr. Hammarskjold's painstakingly dressed up show window in Cairo, dispelling the illusion that Nasser's domination is an accomplished fact. The draft drawing through the damaged window may purify the atmosphere of political militancy and surrender to dictatorship.

Herut concludes that there is nothing more tendentious than the Dules statement that the Arab League is of positive value to the Middle East and hopes that the free peoples in the region will follow Tunisia's lead in turning their backs on the League and protecting themselves against Egyptian aggression.

Ha'aretz, now reporting that Lebanon's integrity has been guaranteed by the make-up of its new Cabinet, and of the decisive factors that impelled the leaders of the Moslem revolt in Lebanon to agree to a compromise was the prospect of the American withdrawal.

Amotz Ohannan writes that the would-be mediators of the Israeli-Arab dispute, who kept cropping up from time to time should be told that while Israel is ever ready to make an effort at rapprochement, it is necessary that the Arabs first undergo a change of mind and heart.

Haboker (General Zionist) berates all talk of lack of funds for the looming immigration wave from Eastern Europe as the state's惟一の選択 (the only choice).

It is not fund campaigns that will broaden Israel's absorption capacity, but a wise economic policy.

Jews living here and coming into this country must live not on foreign funds but by the tools of their hands, without which they not only will chance of absorption in tract but the very economic existence of the state will be jeopardized.

Hatzofe (National Religious) writes that lack of funds cannot be accepted as an answer to the heavy de-



Peasants of the Kunming Agricultural Co-op in Chenghai County are shown sowing the second rice crop. Below: 75-year-old woman examining the rice. Hsinhua photo

By this year, these cooperatives — to which 97 per cent of the peasant households belonged — had become "cooperative," the peasants receiving nothing for their land anymore. He was once more a paid labourer, directed by a cooperative committee which he helped establish, and only dignified by the holding of one share in the company, as it were. Today even this last stake is being taken away.

But, sipping hot water in the cool bare office of the committee, my host and his colleagues discussed their scheme. This year wheat put on the farm would reach 1,800 lbs per acre, but next year it would be 25,000 lbs per acre — nearly 13 times as much. The first rice crop of 1956 had yielded 3,600 lbs per acre. The second would yield nearly 20,000 lbs.

When I queried these figures I found they were based on the yields of the highly developed experimental farms. The vice-director nevertheless insisted that comparable increases in production could be achieved by ploughing deeper, using better seeds and more fertilizer, and by planting closer so closely that 10 shoots would grow where one grew today.

This was not just an isolated case of excited figuring. The national planning of China is based on such forecasts. But can the Chinese repeat on a nation-wide scale anything like the output achieved on a few thousand selected acres? And will the soil stand up to such treatment?

The national planning of China is based on such forecasts. But can the Chinese repeat on a nation-wide scale anything like the output achieved on a few thousand selected acres? And will the soil stand up to such treatment?

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

But the question mark remains. Buoyed up by their promised share of the prosperity these brilliant increases in productivity should bring China's 500 million peasants are putting up with poverty today. At the Hsin Li cooperative I learned that the workers were only paid 10 yuan per household, or five head in kind or money — for the entire year of 1957.

Furthermore, this grain gamble is important in a far wider context. It is of vital interest to the world that China should be able to finance her industrial programme with agricultural produce and still feed her growing population without land as yet untilled in her outer provinces.

But the question mark remains. Buoyed up by their promised share of the prosperity these brilliant increases in productivity should bring China's 500 million peasants are putting up with poverty today. At the Hsin Li cooperative I learned that the workers were only paid 10 yuan per household, or five head in kind or money — for the entire year of 1957.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that Peking's dream of increased farming output does not turn into a nightmare, not only for China but for the rest of the world.

Today about every one human in four in China is 30 years there may easily be one billion of them. One can only hope that P

Seat For Knesset

At an impressive ceremony attended by more than 3,000, the foundation-stone for the permanent home of the Knesset was laid in Western Jerusalem, where all central government offices are ultimately to be built. The widow of James de Rothschild, who bequeathed IL\$1m. for the purpose of building the new Knesset, was present.

Israel's first legislature convened in Jerusalem in February, 1949, in the conference hall of the Jewish Agency building. There the late Dr. Chaim Weizmann was elected Israel's first President.

After several weeks of sessions in Jerusalem, the Knesset moved to Tel Aviv, where it occupied a huge cinema building on the sea front but the Knesset was among the first of the official bodies to move back to the Capital; in December, 1949, it convened again in the Jewish Agency building. The Roshim building — originally intended to serve as a bank — was then converted to house it more permanently, and the Knesset moved there in March, 1950.

From the outset, the building proved inadequate. The Members were crammed into what had originally been planned as the main hall of the bank, while the narrow gallery above it had to be converted into a visiting Gallery, and the restricted view of the floor for the few score spectators who could be seated in the limited space available. The inconvenience inside the building was paralleled, to some extent, by that caused to the Jerusalem public in general. The building is situated in the very centre of the city, and whenever the House is in session, a section of King George Avenue is closed to all vehicular traffic, presumably to eliminate the noise from passing motor cars.

As the years went by, continuous remodeling went on in the Roshim building. Walls were torn down, partitions erected, doors walled up and new ones made. An additional storey was also added. The structure continued to eat up hundreds of thousands of pounds, and after each reconstruction found some further changes incorporated in brick and plaster, transforming the simply uncomfortable into the elaborately uncomfortable.

In July, 1957, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion notified the House of the late James de Rothschild's bequest, and the financial barrier to building a permanent Knesset disappeared. But then the debate started over the plans for the new building.

ISRAEL'S WEEK



THE FOUNDATION-STONE FOR THE PERMANENT KNESSET BUILDING was laid in Jerusalem as the KNESSET BEGAN ITS AUTUMN SESSION . . .

THE CABINET RECONVENED AT ITS WEEKLY MEETING after a short holiday . . .

THE INNER ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL convened in Jerusalem.

SENTENCES WERE PRONOUNCED IN THE KAIFASIM TRIAL after a Military Tribunal found eight officers and men of the Border Police guilty of the murder of 43 Arab villagers returning home during a curfew imposed on the eve of the Suez Campaign.

HABIMAH BECAME ISRAEL'S NATIONAL THEATRE on the occasion of its 40th birthday.

THE STRIKE OF 1,500 HIGH-SCHOOL TEACHERS entered its second week.

THE FIRST LIBERIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS and disclosed that he would take

up residence in Jerusalem.

of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Sir Howard Robertson, of London, and Mr. Max Abraham, of New York. This body endorsed the Klarwein plan, but suggested that before making the final drafts, the architect should make a study tour of parliamentary buildings abroad.

Judgment Day

ALMOST two years after the tragic events of October 29, 1956, a Military Tribunal in Jerusalem handed down the verdict and the sentence in the Kaf Kasim case. The Court found eight of the 11 officers and men of the Border Police who had been indicted guilty of the murder of 43 men, women and children at the Arab village of Kaf Kasim.

On December 12, 1958, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion rose in the Knesset to express "profound concern at the fact that such an act has not been at all possible" and vowed that "nothing like this would ever happen again in Israel."

The trial of the 11 accused started on January 15, 1957. As President of the Military Court, the Chief of Staff appointed the President of the Jerusalem District Court, Judge Benjamin Halevi, who was called up for reserve duty with the rank of Colonel. The trial lasted a whole year, during which the court held 90 sessions and heard 75 wit-

nesses; its proceedings filled over 5,000 pages. On January 7, 1958, the Court recessed to deliberate and the next week, nine months later, it reconvened to pronounce the verdict and the sentences.

Finding eight of the 11 defendants guilty of deliberate murder, Judge Halevi reserved his main blast for Alim Mishne Issachar Shadmi who issued the original and in the judge's words, "plainly illegal" order, to shoot curfew violators. Alim Mishne Shadmi did not participate in the action itself and moreover he was not among the defendants. He is at present in the U.S. on a study mission.

Since Alim Mishne Shadmi had appeared in court only as a witness, the case bears resemblance to another cause célèbre involving Judge Halevi: in his verdict in a libel trial against Malkiel Grunwald, he had delivered a furious attack against one of the witnesses, charging him with "selling his soul" to Satan.

The witness was the late Dr. Israel Kastner.

Training and keeping a young generation of actors is among Habimah's main problems. The actors who formed the company 40 years ago, 14 are still active (and sometimes in the same roles); of the younger performers who have graduated from Habimah's Actors Studio, only nine are members of the company today.

Sir Charles Wheeler, P.R.A.

nesses; its proceedings filled over 5,000 pages. On January 7, 1958, the Court recessed to deliberate and the next week, nine months later, it reconvened to pronounce the verdict and the sentences.

Photo: Schlesinger

J. Vachtangov. Today, 40

years, thousands of miles and thousands of performances away from Moscow, Habimah still bears the imprint of Stanislavski's style. It is, therefore, perhaps no coincidence that the great classics of the Jewish theatre — Leivik's "Golem" and Ansky's "Dybbuk" — which were the first plays performed by Habimah in the tiny dingy hall in Kishinev Street, are still the most impressive performances this theatre presents.

During its 40 years of existence, Habimah has performed, in Russia, Germany, Western Europe, and the U.S. It arrived for the first time in 1925, and returned in 1929, and returned in 1931. In four decades, Habimah has presented 10,725 performances seen by 90 million people. The Dybbuk has gone through a total of 1,029 performances, followed by 327 performances of "The Golem" and 200 performances of "The Wandering Jew."

Fourth according to the number of performances is Shalom Aleichem's "Tuvia the Milkman" with 29 performances, followed by Gorod's "Mirele Efros" with 22. Of the 158 plays produced by Habimah, 35 went through 100 performances or more.

Training and keeping a young generation of actors is among Habimah's main problems. The actors who formed the company 40 years ago, 14 are still active (and sometimes in the same roles); of the younger performers who have graduated from Habimah's Actors Studio, only nine are members of the company today.

Photo: Schlesinger

Help For Habimah

AT a gala Jerusalem performance celebrating its 40th anniversary, Habimah was awarded the title of "National Theatre" and granted an annual subvention of IL-100,000. The Cabinet decision was not exactly what some of the veteran troupe had proposed, namely a State Theatre, but the way happy, nevertheless at the General announcement and hearing that it would prove a step in that direction.

The first modern Hebrew theatre was born in post-revolutionary Moscow, where some of its first performances were directed by the famed Stanislavski's most gifted pupils.

The curfew was imposed as from 5 p.m. and a unit of the Border Police was sent out to ensure its implementation.

Some of the inhabitants of Kaf Kasim were outside the village at that time, and when they returned a short time later, 43 of them, including women and children, were shot and killed by the Border Police. A wave of indignation swept the country. On November 1, barely 48 hours after the occurrence and in

the Middle East Scene

A Progressive Arab on His Creed



Map of the United Republic, 1968

First Unity, then Social Reform / including, left to right, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and in the Arabian Peninsula and Middle East proper from top to bottom, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman, Yemen, Aden)

(From "Akher Sa'a," Cairo, March 20, 1968)

NOTE: Lebanon and Israel are omitted, presumably to be absorbed in Syria. The Alexandria area, on the Turkish frontier, is also included in Syria.

should remain one people or divide themselves into separate peoples!! They differ and they struggle with each other, but within the framework of a single nation. This does not mean that these topics should not be discussed. But discussion must be confined to the question of choosing the best way to realize the people's long-range interest; differences should never embrace the principle of unity.

Imperialism Still a Danger

Do you believe that imperialism still represents a danger for the Arab homeland, and that our policies must be directed toward the nationalist revolution? Or must the social revolution wait until the nationalist revolution has completed and totally safeguarded?

It is essential and possible that these two revolutions proceed simultaneously. Successful national revolutions in modern times must have a certain social content; it has been proved that the social revolution, among the national revolution, to a very great extent, since it rallies more and more of the masses around the nationalist movement... and those are the masses which have a stake in social progress and reform.

But although the two revolutions should go together, they do not do so to the same degree under all circumstances. The social revolutionary must discard a lot of reforms in the interest of the national revolution, since, before any social theory can be put into practice, it is essential first to have a free homeland in which to do this. It is the national revolution that furnishes us with this free homeland! When this revolution is accomplished and safeguarded, the only basic duty becomes to push the social revolution to its utmost limit. But while the national revolution is proceeding, the progressive has two fronts to consider and to weigh between, sometimes giving priority to one rather than the other.

Conclusions

Bah ad-Din draws the following "moral" from his discourse:

• That the progressive Arab must be in the forefront of those who work for the historical unity which will inevitably be realized among the Arabs.

• He must be in the vanguard of those who work to preserve this unity, both internally and externally.

• He must realize that politics consist, not in claiming the right for the establishment of the ideal community, but in knowing how we are treading along the difficult and thorny road toward this ideal.

• He must realize, finally,

that his assumption of a

role of leadership in the na-

tionalist movement will pre-

pare him for a similar role

in the social revolution.

— The question in its pre-

sent form is vague and ab-

stract. Let me cite an exam-

ple of referring to the people under

all and any economic and social conditions? Or does he recognize the legal and revolutionary mea-

sures which sometimes have to

discuss "form" so as to realize

a large objective gain?

— The question in its pre-

sent form is vague and ab-

stract. Let me cite an exam-

ple of referring to the people under

all and any economic and social

conditions? Or does he recognize

the legal and revolutionary mea-

sures which sometimes have to

discuss "form" so as to realize

a large objective gain?

— The question in its pre-

sent form is vague and ab-

stract. Let me cite an exam-

ple of referring to the people under

all and any economic and social

conditions? Or does he recognize

the legal and revolutionary mea-

sures which sometimes have to

discuss "form" so as to realize

a large objective gain?

— The question in its pre-

sent form is vague and ab-

stract. Let me cite an exam-

ple of referring to the people under

all and any economic and social

conditions? Or does he recognize

the legal and revolutionary mea-

sures which sometimes have to

discuss "form" so as to realize

a large objective gain?

— The question in its pre-

sent form is vague and ab-

stract. Let me cite an exam-

ple of referring to the people under

all and any economic and social

conditions? Or does he recognize

the legal and revolutionary mea-

sures which sometimes have to

discuss "form" so as to realize

a large objective gain?

— The question in its pre-

sent form is vague and ab-

stract. Let me cite an exam-

ple of referring to the people under

all and any economic and social

conditions? Or does he recognize

the legal and revolutionary mea-

sures which sometimes have to

discuss "form" so as to realize

a large objective gain?

— The question in its pre-

sent form is vague and ab-

stract. Let me cite an exam-

ple of referring to the people under

all and any economic and social

conditions? Or does he recognize

the legal and revolutionary mea-

sures which sometimes have to

discuss "form" so as to realize

a large objective gain?

— The question in its pre-

sent form is vague and ab-

Haifa Hopeful for Winter Season

By Ya'akov Friedler

HAIFA's shopkeepers are facing the winter season with more confidence than might have been expected after the failure of the end-of-summer sales. Mr. Ze'ev Katz, secretary of the town's Merchants Association, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the various branches have already got well into their stocking up for the season.

Especially great efforts are being made by the ladies' wear shops which promise large and very diversified collections of the latest models straight from the fashion houses of Tel Aviv. "There'll not be a model that Tel Aviv has which Haifa won't have," they promise.

All the shops have laid in large stocks and they're anxiously waiting for the thermometers to fall. Shoe-shops delighted point to the new models knitted which the factories are offering. All of them are of export style and quality and the home market will be blessed with all the latest models that are being sent abroad.

Mr. Katz stated that prices will be about five per cent higher than last year. This is said to be due to the higher purchase taxes on wool and the rising wages in the industry.

There will also be a large new selection of women's rainwear but few customers are expected before the first winter showers. Many shops are displaying the attractive collection of Ata garments in corduroy and duvetex that will certainly be best sellers.

Production of corduroy by the Ata company has been a couple of years ago but their large collection of high style models in this material have become deservedly popular.

Most Haifa shops "import" their models from Tel Aviv, but a few do make up their own design. The largest among them is Rosenblum, and it reports that interest in the winter models is already forthcoming, although sales have not yet started. This shop incidentally made a successful effort to put something original in its show window. "Rocket travel" — with several tailor's dummies neatly "suspended" from the side walls and ceiling and smilingly defying the laws of gravity, in true pioneer fashion.

Shopping in London

By Gerda L. Cohen

IF English shopkeepers were as vocal as their colleagues in Tel Aviv, they might well have been marching up Whitehall with a banner: "Supermarket Unfair" or, alternatively, organizing a Small Business Research Fund. Surely need is for the poky, cluttered, sociable time-wasting shop faces extinction. Britain now has 4,500 help-yourself groceries, and 70 more open each month. Of these, 175 are supermarkets. Providing a full range of food and household goods over counter, they can barely knock 6.5 per cent off former wage bill and get weighed in polythene bags. If you get a bad one — maybe the machine went wrong.

Most effective lure of all are the cut prices. Housewives in Croydon can buy a tin of beans for 10s. 6d., while their neighbours in South London — destroying a belief in the immutable law of gravity — can buy a tin of beans for 1s. 6d. They lure you with promises, free newspapers, an eyeful of an undulating TV-star at the door, and acres of dazzling neon inside. They take care of your toddler in a playpen, and beg you to relax in a record "browsing."

Shopping Exhibition

The shop manager has also come up with a suggestion for overcoming the restricted space and lack of attraction of most of Haifa's display windows. The plan is for a permanent "shopping exhibition" to be held in one of the city's halls, advertising each month a different branch of the trade will hold a collective display of the goods they offer. This will enable shoppers to see at a glance just what is available in the town and at which shop. Incidentally, it will create healthy competition and, it is hoped, draw customers by convincing shopkeepers that Haifa has what they need. The Merchants Association is working on the scheme.

In men's wear, the winter will again be conservative. A variety of bright and colourful sweaters and pullovers will, however, add a splash of colour to winter's sombre hues. Men's outfitters are returning to Israel's fact of life: When winter comes, the husband goes behind the scenes, the wife gets the lady of the house. The husband will finally have to make do with last year's clothes.

With dacron and no-iron

materials already widely accepted, there will be few novelties this year. But corduroy trousers appear to have gained a chance for large sales, mainly thanks to Ata. With its good cut and moderate price.

Temperatures High

With October temperatures still well above 25° in the town, men are sticking to short sleeve shirts, the Elite shirt shop in Rehov Nordanus informed us. It predicts changes mainly in colouring: styles are changing only moderately. For the first time in some years men are again buying striped shirtings, but horizontal stripes, the shop points out. It will make great efforts to introduce something new, but it's not hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

Variety in Rugs

Carpet dealers report some increase in sales for the winter. There is a large variety of locally-made rugs and carpets on display, a tribute to this developing industry. Few foreign rugs are available, and supplies brought in by immigrants have been exhausted. The Customs Authorities have also taken a hand, and recently cracked down on a number of illegal imports from which a large number of smuggled Persian rugs were confiscated. Israelis prefer the smaller types, already doing well, and the sales promise well for the future. On Mt. Carmel it gets

Israel Fashions Behind Empire

By Hadasah Bai Haim

quite cold in winter, and stoves are indispensable. With so much housing moving up the mountain, a good stove has become a necessity for many residents, they point out with a satisfied smile.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all, they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the variety of brand-new imported

Go Easy on this Punishing Business

By Benjamin Spock

What place should punishment have in bringing up children? Dr. Spock presents this important topic in the fourth extract from his revised "Baby and Child Care." Is punishment necessary?

The only sensible answer is that a great majority of good parents feel that they have to punish once in a while. On the other hand, a few parents find that they can successfully manage their children without ever having to punish.

A lot depends on how the parents were brought up. If they were punished occasionally for good cause, they naturally expect to have to punish in similar situations.

If they were kept in line by positive guidance alone, they are likely to find that their children do the same with their children.

To keep the record straight,

it should be realized that there are also a fair number of poorly behaved children.

The parents of some of them punish a lot and the parents of others never do.

So we can't say either that punishment always works. It all depends on the nature of the parents' discipline in general.

Before we go further with the subject of punishment, we ought to realize that it is *never* the main element in discipline — it's only a vigorous additional reminder that the parent feels strongly about what he says. We have all seen children who were slapped and spanked and deprived a lot and yet remained well-behaved. Many chronic criminals have spent their adult years in jail, and yet each time they get out they promptly become involved in another crime.

The main source of good discipline in growing up in a loving family — being loved and learning to love in return. We want to be kind and co-operative (most of the time) because we like people and want them to like us. (Habitual criminals are people who in childhood were never loved enough to make much difference to them, and many of them were abused besides.)

Desire to be Like The Parent

A child gradually learns his grabbing and begins to share, somewhere around the age of three years, not primarily because he is reminded by his mother (though that may help) but because his feelings towards other children — of enjoyment and adventure — have developed sufficiently.

Another vital element is the child's desire to be as much like the parent as possible. He works particularly hard at being polite and civilized and responsible in the three-to-six-year-old period. This is the time when the boy acquires much of his desire to be co-operative with men, brave in danger, courteous to women, faithful to a job, just as his father is. This is the age when a girl is inspired to be helpful in the home, devoted to babies (including dolls), tender to other members of the family, just as her mother is.

Though children do the major share in civilizing themselves through love and imitation, it still leaves plenty for parents to do, as all of you know. In mechanical terms, the child supplies the power, but the parents have to do the steering. The child's motives are good (most of the time), but he doesn't have the experience or the stability to stay on the road.

The parents have to be saying, "No crossing the street is too dangerous,"



"You can't play with that, it'll hurt someone," says the man. "You have to come in now because lunch is ready." "You can't take the car home because it belongs to Harry." "You have to go to bed to grow big," etc., etc.

Keeping Him on The Right Track

How well the guidance works depends on such factors as whether the parent is reasonably consistent (inconsistent), whether she means what she says (is not just threatening), and whether she is directing or prohibiting the child for a good reason (not just because she's feeling mean or bossy).

The everyday job of the parent, then, is to keep the child on the right track by means of firmness. (You don't sit by and watch a child destroy something and then punish him afterwards. You come to punishment if you use it at all) once in a while when your system of firmness breaks down.

Maybe your child, sorely tempted, wonders whether you still mean the prohibition that you laid down a couple of months ago. Or maybe he is angry and misbehaves on purpose. Perhaps he breaks something that's very precious to you, he's foolish carelessness. Or he's slightly rude to you at a moment when you are tense about another matter. Maybe he narrowly escapes being run over because he didn't look. Indignation or righteous anger wells up in you. At a moment you punish, or at least you feel like

Threats That Can Be Carried Out

Avoid threats as much as possible. It may sound unsatisfactory childhood reasoning which they never received. Sufficient assurance that they were basically good and well-behaved. As a result, they don't have enough confidence in themselves or in their children. They need a lot of help from a child guidance clinic.

Parents like these unconsciously expect the child's bad behaviour to go right on and can do nothing effective to stop it. They are inviting it, without realizing it. Their scolding and punishing is only an expression of frustration. In their case, however, neither do they are only hoping to get some comforting agreement that the child is truly impossible.

Frustrated parents like these have often had an unsatisfactory childhood during which they never received sufficient assurance that they were basically good and well-behaved. As a result, they don't have enough confidence in themselves or in their children. They need a lot of help from a child guidance clinic.

PLASTIC: Next in line come Plastic Maypren. These are something new on the Israeli market — but though they have been available only for the past six months, they have been in use for a much longer time in Europe. This is a synthetic product, which is said to last as long as foam rubber. It comes in various depths up to 10 centimetres, but no deeper. The deeper sizes are best for mattresses, of course, and their price range is consi-

derably lower than for foam rubber. They, too, come in a strong cotton cover, as with foam rubber, require no beating or turning.

INNER SPRINGS — Hand-made

These are the handmade "Shalariya." The mattress is made of seagrass and cotton, covered by a fine, strong cotton casing. They can be obtained complete, or divided into two sections, one section twice the size of the other. They are extremely strong, and it is claimed that they do not sag and they cannot become lumpy.

Good mattresses can be bought in Israel to suit most pocketbooks.

FOAM RUBBER:

The most expensive, of course, are the foam rubber mattresses, but the advantages of these make up for the extra cost. Once bought they can, with proper handling, last a lifetime. They can be purchased in almost any size of bed, or made to order if the bed is an "outsize." They come in four depths, 5, 8, 10 and 12 centimetres respectively, and the price range varies according to size. They are sold supplied with a strong cotton cover, and of course require no turning or beating to keep them in shape; nor are there any grooves or seams to catch the dust.

CARE AND CLEANING

OF MATTRESSES:

Mattresses should be brushed regularly, or, if one is available, cleaned with a vacuum cleaner attachment. Particular attention should be given to removing the dust from around and under the tufts of the mattress. Inner-spring mattresses should be turned about once a fortnight. Upholstered mattresses should be turned regularly from one side to the other and from top to bottom end. Buttons and tufts on mattresses should be replaced as soon as possible if they come off, to prevent lumpiness and unevenness. You can do this yourself by threading an upholstery (large) needle with strong, fine string, passing the needle through the mattress at the point where the button or tuft should be. If a round piece of leather is used, do not take the needle through the same spot twice, but leave a quarter-inch between the mattress and the leather. Draw them tightly together and tie them up very securely.

WIZO SHOW IN JERUSALEM

Rovell's fashion parade for the benefit of Jerusalem WIZO, will take place on Tuesday, October 21, at the King David Hotel. It leads us to a modern version of the Empire era. This is the second consecutive season that Rovell has shown their new collection for the benefit of WIZO's Children Fund.

Hats for this show will be

by Bobo Spitzer.

The Egg and You

By Molly Bar-David

ONCE upon a time — not so many years ago — a mother said to me of her child: "She likes eggs so much, why she could eat one every day!" Well, with eggs aplenty now, and far cheaper than that of most other protein foods, such as fish or beef, about how getting an extra egg into the daily diet to replace the costlier foods of the same nutritive value? Eggs indeed contain an abundance of protein in the prime class, as well as easily digested fat. Thiamine and Riboflavin — precious Vitamins B, as well as A and D abound in a good egg.

Never wash an egg until before you use it. Wipe off any soiled spots with a bit of steel wool or a damp cloth: there's a reason for this — when eggs are laid they are covered with a fine invisible film which seals the pores and helps to keep germs and smells from penetrating inside. If you wash

a little at a time. And don't overcook an egg dish if you want to be sure it won't spoil far sooner. Eggs should be stored in a cold place, and kept covered or they will absorb surrounding odours. They will keep fresh for a fortnight in the refrigerator but will begin to deteriorate after only three days in an ordinary room. If you have cracked eggs it is best to remove them from the shell, separate the white and the yolks; cover the yolks with a little water and egg whites should be kept in a tightly covered jar. Both, of course, should be kept cold.

The United States Department of Agriculture has put out an excellent pamphlet on "Egg Dishes in Every Meal" and the following is advice for six generous servings each.

Baked Eggs

Break the eggs into a shallow greased baking dish; add 1 tbsp. of milk for each egg and dot with margarine.

Dot with salt and pepper.

Mix flour and salt. Add milk and cook over low heat, stirring constantly until thick.

Add eggs to sauce, season with salt and pepper. Sprinkle with grated cheese and serve on toast or fresh white bread.

Creamed Eggs

1/2 cup flour, 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 cup melted margarine, 2 cups milk, 6 hard-boiled eggs, quartered, 4 to 6 hard-cooked eggs, 2 cups cooked macaroni, 1/2 cup cream, 1/2 cup salt and pepper.

Mix flour and salt. Add milk and cook over low heat, stirring constantly until thick.

Add eggs to sauce, season with salt and pepper. Sprinkle with grated cheese and serve on toast or fresh white bread.

Baked Custard

2 cups milk, 1/2 cup salt, 2 eggs, 1/2 cup sugar, 3 or 4 cups custard, 1/2 cup vanilla, dash of nutmeg.

Heat milk over boiling water. Add salt and sugar to beaten eggs. Gradually add the milk to the egg mixture.

Add the vanilla, and pour into pyrex or baking cups.

Place custard cups in rack.

(If you have one) or a pan of hot water, and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 25 to 35 minutes or until custards are set (when the point of a silver knife comes out clean). Serve either on cold or warm custard cups. If you like, top each custard with a spoonful of jam or jelly before serving.

Cheese Souffle

Omit the onion, pepper and celery in the melted fat.

Blend in the flour and add the milk. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly until thick.

Add beaten egg yolks. Add the sauce, then the vegetables, crums, salt and pepper. Beat egg whites until stiff but do not fold them into the sauce mixture. Pour into a greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (325 degrees F.) or wooden pot for 15 to 20 minutes, or until the yolks are browned.

For variety use cooked onions or sliced green or yellow beans in place of the potatoes.

Creamed Souffle

1/2 cup onions, 1/2 cup green pepper, 2 tbsp. finely chopped celery or garnish, 2 tbsp. margarine, melted, 1/2 cup flour, 1/2 cup milk, 3 or 4 eggs, separated, 1 cup diced cooked vegetables, 1/2 cup dry bread crumbs, 1/2 tsp. salt, 1/2 tsp. pepper.

Blind melt fat and flour thoroughly. Add the milk. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until thickened.

Add beaten egg yolks. Add the sauce, then the vegetables, crums, salt and pepper. Beat egg whites until stiff but do not fold them into the sauce mixture.

Pour into a greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (325 degrees F.) or wooden pot for 15 to 20 minutes, or until the yolks are browned.

For variety use cooked onions or sliced green or yellow beans in place of the potatoes.

Creamed Eggs

1/2 cup flour, 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 cup melted margarine, 2 cups milk, 6 hard-boiled eggs, quartered, 4 to 6 hard-cooked eggs, 2 cups cooked macaroni, 1/2 cup cream, 1/2 cup salt and pepper.

Mix flour and salt. Add milk and cook over low heat, stirring constantly until thick.

Add eggs to sauce, season with salt and pepper. Sprinkle with grated cheese and serve on toast or fresh white bread.

Baked Custard

2 cups milk, 1/2 cup salt, 2 eggs, 1/2 cup sugar, 3 or 4 cups custard, 1/2 cup vanilla, dash of nutmeg.

Heat milk over boiling water.

Add salt and sugar to beaten eggs.

Gradually add the milk to the egg mixture.

Add the vanilla, and pour into pyrex or baking cups.

Place custard cups in rack.

(If you have one) or a pan of hot water, and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 25 to 35 minutes or until custards are set (when the point of a silver knife comes out clean). Serve either on cold or warm custard cups. If you like, top each custard with a spoonful of jam or jelly before serving.

Cheese Souffle

Omit the onion, pepper and celery in the melted fat.

Blend in the flour and add the milk. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly until thick.

Add beaten egg yolks. Add the sauce, then the vegetables, crums, salt and pepper. Beat egg whites until stiff but do not fold them into the sauce mixture.

Pour into a greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 25 to 35 minutes or until custards are set (when the point of a silver knife comes out clean). Serve either on cold or warm custard cups. If you like, top each custard with a spoonful of jam or jelly before serving.

Creamed Eggs

1/2 cup flour, 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 cup melted margarine, 2 cups milk, 6 hard-boiled eggs, quartered, 4 to 6 hard-cooked eggs, 2 cups cooked macaroni, 1/2 cup cream, 1/2 cup salt and pepper.

Mix flour and salt. Add milk and cook over low heat, stirring constantly until thick.

Add eggs to sauce, season with salt and pepper. Sprinkle with grated cheese and serve on toast or fresh white bread.

Cheese Souffle

Omit the onion, pepper and celery in the melted fat.

Blend in the flour and add the milk. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly until thick.

Add beaten egg yolks. Add the sauce, then the vegetables, crums, salt and pepper. Beat egg whites until stiff but do not fold them into the sauce mixture.

Pour into a greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 25 to 35 minutes or until custards are set (when the point of a silver knife comes out clean). Serve either on cold or warm custard cups. If you like, top each custard with a spoonful of jam or jelly before serving.

Creamed Eggs

1/2 cup flour, 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 cup melted margarine, 2 cups milk, 6 hard-boiled eggs, quartered, 4 to 6 hard-cooked eggs, 2 cups cooked macaroni, 1/2 cup cream, 1/2 cup salt and pepper.

Mix flour and salt. Add milk and cook over low heat, stirring constantly until thick.

Add eggs to sauce, season with salt and pepper. Sprinkle with grated cheese and serve on toast or fresh white bread.

Cheese Souffle

Omit the onion, pepper and celery in the melted fat.

Blend in the flour and add the milk. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly until thick.

Add beaten egg yolks. Add the sauce, then the vegetables, crums, salt and pepper. Beat egg whites until stiff but do not fold them into the sauce mixture.

Pour into a greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 25 to 35 minutes or until custards are set (when the point of a silver knife comes out clean). Serve either on cold or warm custard cups. If you like, top each custard with a spoonful of jam or jelly before serving.

Creamed Eggs

1/2 cup flour, 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 cup melted margarine, 2 cups milk, 6 hard-boiled eggs, quartered, 4 to 6 hard-cooked eggs, 2 cups cooked macaroni, 1/2 cup cream, 1/2 cup salt and pepper.

Economic News from Abroad

British Emigration

Despite the vastly improved standard of living and social conditions in Britain, emigration continues at the rate of 125,000 to 175,000 persons annually (i.e., considerably more than in the 'twenties), and has taken an upward turn since the Suez debacle. About two-thirds of all migrants go to Canada, almost equal to Australia, only one in ten to countries outside the Commonwealth including Israel. Prominent among the emigrants are professional and managerial people, skilled workers and artisans, and in some categories, such as postal workers etc., the resulting drain on manpower is causing much disquiet. On the other hand, immigration to Britain proceeds at the rate of about 170,000 persons a year, almost equally divided between Ireland, Commonwealth countries and other countries. Most of the newcomers are unskilled labourers. The immigration of coloured people from the British colonies reached a peak of 43,000 in 1955 but dropped to 28,000 in 1957.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, October 17, 1958

ELSEWHERE on this page

E A Reader's Letter voices an evidently widespread doubt about the consistency of our monetary policy.

THE RATE It is a common-

place that Israel

AND THE DATE benefits from a foreign exchange receipts by her citizens among which German restitution payments now occupy pride of place, exceeding even the value added by exports. The \$30m. expected on this account in the current year are needed to finance vital imports and thus prevent shortages and inflationary price increases on the home market. Moreover, the persons receiving these incomes would like to spend them abroad in order to get cheap foreign goods instead of paying the high prices prevailing in this country, but are prevented from doing so by foreign currency and imports controls. Although they get a premium over the official rate of exchange, they still lose on the bargain when they deliver their cheques to the Bank of Israel and get pounds to do with private incomes?

How then can the Governor of the Bank of Israel claim that restitutions have an inflationary influence on our economy. Mr. M. Dannenberg asks? Should not, on the contrary, the exchange rate premium for these revenues be increased in order to obtain more hard currency and thus improve our payments position and supply capacity? Is not inflation the product of a faulty financial policy which is the Government's responsibility and has nothing to do with private incomes?

There must be a grain of truth in these charges if Mr. Shattner, the Savings Commissioner, recently announced that increased premiums, or other facilities for restitution funds invested in proper channels, were being contemplated. Moreover, Mr. Horowitz's statement that last week accepts the need to develop inflationary pressures in no way frees the Government from responsibility in this respect, though the reason for this is that both the public and the private sector must be drawn into any anti-inflationary policy that is to be effective.

At a time when private demand for goods and services goes beyond the supplies and needs imports beyond the country's purchasing power on world markets' monetary stability should be maintained by creating a budget surplus that will offset inflationary pressure. As a matter of fact, this is exactly the treatment that the Governor of the Bank of Israel recommended in his last report.

There is, however, one flaw in M. Dannenberg's reasoning which is likely to vitiate the public attitude to economic matters and policies. The inconsistency he underscores is not that the Government, while wishing to increase the restitution transfers, has failed to adopt a firm financial policy in order to obtain the real value of the counterpart of the Israel pound. In fact it is doubtful whether such a policy — involving cuts in development projects, reduced social services, higher taxes and interest rates, etc. — would prove palatable to him.

What M. Dannenberg apparently wants is that the State indemnify foreign exchange owners for the losses they incur in transfer through inflationary developments at home — either by paying them ever-increasing premiums or by letting them import foreign goods free. Such a course is however, evidently unacceptable to a Government responsible for the whole of the national economy.

As a matter of fact, inflation is bound to hurt the large majority of the people, and it is only by applying this concept by putting an end to the process at the source. Moreover, the recipients of restitution funds do share in the common responsibility, for free spending of the money they get unavoidable adds to the total national purchasing power for consumers goods. This does little to advance the country's productive capacity even at a later date. The crucial point is, therefore, not the rate these recipients get for the German mark, but the date they use up the pound proceeds for the Israeli economy in order to catch up with a demand that advances at too rapid a pace. And that point touches both upon the Government's policies and upon the self-imposed discipline of individuals.

Treasury Must Build Up Operational Reserve

Arab Oil Conference

The first Arab Oil Conference is scheduled to open in Cairo on November 1. The major points on its agenda are proposals for the creation of an all-Arab tanker fleet to operate in Iraq after a start had been made in Saudi Arabia two years ago; and the project for an Arab-owned pipeline, sponsored by Saudi Arabia. More important, however, attached to the possible acceptance of unified principles for grants, new oil exploration and transit realities Iran also invited to the conference, declined the invitation.

Nordic Customs Union

A Nordic committee has recommended the creation of a customs union by the four Scandinavian states. The scheme, to be discussed at the next meeting of the Nordic Council, is to be put into effect immediately for industrial products; the decision as regards agricultural products is to be delayed until their position in the projected European Free Trade Area becomes clearer.

Pakistan's Overhaul

In order to understand this one has but to bear in mind that the balance sheet of the Government's short-term assets and liabilities for the beginning of the current fiscal year (not to mention over IL1,500m. of long-term debts, internal and external) amounted to IL1,78m., i.e. exactly one-half of its current budget. A moderate increase of some asset items without a corresponding rise in liabilities — or a drop in liabilities without a parallel decrease in assets — is therefore bound to bring in its wake financial embarrassments even though the flow of receipts proceeds according to schedule.

Reader's Letters

RESTITUTION FUNDS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir — Are personal restitution payments from Germany inflationary?

Does Mr. Horowitz, the Governor of the Bank of Israel, really believe that they have an inflationary influence on the economy? This is reflected in your leader today, "Horowitz Warning".

I believe that the Government can buy much more in hard currency countries with the dollars thus earned than receivers of restitution are enabled to consume in Israel with the meagre compensation given to them in Israel pounds. Otherwise, this coincided with the worldwide stamp in "materials which account for most of Pakistan's exports. A severe curb on Pakistan's industrialization plans is now considered unavoidable, possibly coupled with a devaluation of the rupee to assist agricultural exports. In addition, Pakistan will evidently generate foreign aid, but this will presumably hinge upon her readiness to carry out the necessary economic reforms.

Rivers Cross Mountains

The first stage of the big irrigation project in Australia's Snowy Mountains has been completed with the putting in operation of the 94 metre high dam at Tumut Pond. The project involved the diversion of the雪山 river from its present course east of the Great Dividing Range, to make it flow through several tunnels to the Tumut river, a tributary of the Murray River in the eastern plain. At a later stage, the Snowy river will also be diverted, through tunnels, to flow into the Murray river on the other side of the mountains. The expanded irrigation net in the West is expected to produce an additional £30m. worth of food annually. The Australian industry will also benefit from this project, which will eventually comprise a power station with a capacity of nearly 3 m. kw. No date has, however, been fixed for the completion of the entire scheme, which involves heavy capital outlay.

Yours, etc.

MEIR DANNENBERG

Haifa, September 23.

NEEDED: CASH IN HAND

By Our Economic Editor

THE Accountant-General's reports, which are published six months after the end of the fiscal year to which they refer, and even then bear the warning, "preliminary figures," are not likely to attract public interest, especially at a time when the first tentative estimates are already being drafted for next year's budget. This is a pity, for no proper picture of the State's financial machinery can be obtained without detailed study of these alien books, which list changes in the Government's assets and liabilities along with summaries of the Government's receipts and disbursements.

The topical importance of these figures was recently underscored by Mr. Horowitz last report on the state of currency in circulation, and more drastically by the Treasury's payment difficulties. The problems they express will also doubtless play a part in the decisions about how the 1958/59 budget will be framed.

Revenue Up

As a matter of fact, this is a fairly correct description of what happened this year. Rumours about lagging tax payments seem to be rather ill-founded. Quite the contrary: revenue is again running at a level above estimates (partly due to the new duties introduced very late), and the additional budget, to sanction its spending for various purposes, is to be tabled shortly. However, untoward circumstances — partly strategic, partly commercial — prompted an increase in some stocks to an amount of some IL25m. (\$13m. equivalent), while on the other hand a \$10m. debt to the Bank of America was repaid instead of renewed, in order to get rid of the burden of the relatively high interest rate. Moreover, a delay occurred in the confirmation of a sizeable special French loan, and Government orders which it was intended to finance had to be covered out of other sources. Thus the Treasury was faced with an additional demand for about IL60m. — its average monthly tax income — as a result of developments outside the scope of regular revenue and expenditure, and partly never to be reflected in it.

In September, the drain on cash resources assumed such proportions that it endangered the redemption of bills and dated liabilities, and further drawings by Government departments had to stop. Fortunately, the squeeze did not have to be applied for long: the liquidity position improved and the French loan was finally approved. But the lesson of that financial strangling should be well learnt for the future. It is particularly important to note that worst hit on that occasion was not the Government's contractors and suppliers but casual workers on development and employment projects, for it was their wage packets that did not arrive in time for the High Holy days.

Perhaps Mr. Horowitz considers dollars brought in by new immigrants inflationary, too, and therefore avoids the Government's responsibility for the re-introduction of premiums on these dollars. Perhaps he wants to forestall the demands for a better exchange rate for restitution dollars, increasingly justified by growing inflation. Or is he simply looking for a scapegoat to cover up his and the Government's inability to stop inflation?

Yours, etc.
MEIR DANNENBERG
Haifa, September 23.

ARAB BANK EXPANDS

The Arab Bank Ltd. founded in 1930 in a two-room rented flat in Jerusalem's Mamilla Road by a young Belgian, Mr. Georges Lippmann, who had been born in the city, is the most far-flung Arab financial institution in the world.

It today maintains over 38 branches in ten Arab countries, with plans in hand for extending its activities into North Africa.

At the end of 1957, the Bank's deposits amounted to 41.5m. dinars, and its income to 2.7 million dinars, having registered a capital of 2.2m. dinars. A dividend of 15 per cent was distributed to shareholders.

The introduction to the Directors' Annual Report — in previous years a brilliant review of economic affairs in the Arab world — this year conceals more than it reveals. It speaks in glowing terms of Namibia and of the need to organize an Arab common market. But unification of power is still a long way off.

In the past fiscal year (1957/58) the balance sheet total increased by only IL5.6m., but this was due to a heterodox combination of Arab customs tariffs and banking systems today seems even more remote than it did years ago.

WGT

Training For Industry Vital

A similar to that which occurred in the U.S. during the post-war years, may well be in the offing, Israel — warns the "ORT" yearbook for 1958. It points to the high rate of unemployment in the sharp decline in primary school enrollment and the rapid increase in industrial employment, particularly in skilled categories as mounting pressures demanding drastic expansion of vocational training facilities. An adequate expansion of trade schools facilities is closely linked to the growth of the economy.

The introduction to the Directors' Annual Report — in previous years a brilliant review of economic affairs in the Arab world — this year conceals more than it reveals. It speaks in glowing terms of Namibia and of the need to organize an Arab common market. But unification of power is still a long way off.

In the past fiscal year (1957/58) the balance sheet total increased by only IL5.6m., but this was due to a heterodox combination of Arab customs tariffs and banking systems today seems even more remote than it did years ago.

WGT

FLAX PLANT TO BE SOLD

The flax processing plant

at Kiryat Malachi is to be taken over by the government, now that attempts to refloat it in private ownerships have failed.

The plant, founded by the Hashemite sovereigns in 1920 and employing 50 on a seasonal basis, changed hands repeatedly and always operated at a loss. Investments have run up to over IL500,000, including IL41,000 of government loans.

Following the appointment of a new management, contracts have been signed with farmers for planting flax on an acreage of 8,000 dunams expected to yield about 2,000 tons. When the plant is working satisfactorily and achieves a remunerative status, it is to be offered for sale to private investors.

The deadlock on citrus fruit

Banished Experts Flood Israeli Appliances Mart

The departure of hundreds of foreigners from Iraq has knocked the bottom out of the imported luxury goods market. If the For Sale advertisements in Baghdad newspapers are any indication.

During the past few weeks, the multiplicity of ads offering refrigerators, cars, household effects and furniture at bargain prices have left little space for news in the daily press.

Not far behind the For Sale notices in size and number are invitations to Arabs to apply for positions as technicians, electricians and mechanics with the large development companies to fill the vacancies left by the foreigners whose contracts were cancelled at short notice.

OF INTEREST TO VISITORS

Start your subscription while you are here and have it transferred to your home address on your departure.

THE JERUSALEM POST

U.S.A. Surface Mail

One year IL100.00 IL25.00

8 months IL80.00 IL20.00

FRIDAY EDITION ONLY

One year IL51.00 IL15.00

8 months IL25.70 IL 9.00

EUROPE

DAILY

One year IL100.00 IL25.00

8 months IL80.00 IL20.00

FRIDAY EDITION ONLY

One year IL20.00 IL5.00

8 months IL16.00 IL 5.00

Subscriptions accepted at any of our offices:

Jerusalem : 9 Rehov Hanavatzelet,

Tel Aviv : 56 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin,

Hilka : 34 Rehov Herzl,

Tel Aviv : 4233 Tel Aviv : 6426 Tel Aviv : 4694

FLATS for sale

ON MT. CARMEL

4 rooms, hall, dining, central heating, high ground floor, central location. IL18,000 and IL20,000 mortgage, 4 rooms, hall, luxury flat, IL20,000 and IL25,000 mortgage.

Storeroom 2nd, Tel Aviv : 67817, 81245.

Foreign Enterprise seeks 2-3 ROOM FLAT

For key money or monthly rent, near Central Carmel.

Apply: "Foreign Enterprise", P.O.B. 1366, HAIFA.

Wanted to Rent Centrally located, in Tel Aviv.

Furnished Flat 4.5 rooms, first floor, suitable for dwelling.

Apply: "Flat", P.O.B. 2662, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE (for IL15,000)

New 2-Room Flat

Apply: No. 1800, P.O.B. 21, Jerusalem.

with central heating and running hot water, Rehov Hapalach, 4th floor, Jerusalem, available immediately.

WANTED Qualified Gardener

with administrative experience, to head Botanical Garden of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Applications with curriculum vitae and evidence of former experience to be sent to Mr. Y. Yaroni, the Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

Chick Exports On Upswing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The export of chicks has developed very satisfactorily, reaching 1.7 million in the year which ended last month,

as compared with 400,000 exported in the year ending September 1957. Shipments of hatching eggs also jumped up from 67,000 to 500,000.

Total proceeds of these exports amounted to \$300,000, more than trebling last year's figure.

This achievement is particularly gratifying since the expansion has taken place in spite of fierce competition, and Israeli hatcheries had to win their ground from established and well-known industry breeding abroad. In fact, export results have far exceeded the official target, and a further advance is expected next year. The added value of these exports is very high — over 75 per cent.

Hatchings for the home market have also been considerably increased, in order to cope with the great demand.

The country's hatching capacity is now estimated at 1.5 million chicks a month, though at most seasons it is only partly utilized.

Deliveries of the Hatchery Association amounted to about 7 million eggs and 14 million chickens in the past agricultural year, compared with 5.8 million eggs and 9.4 million

Ghana Discovers The Trials of Independence

By J.H. Huizinga

In this article from Accra, the international correspondent of the Dutch "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" shows why Kwame Nkrumah must show a strong hand in leading Ghana.

WITH its convocation of a Pan-African Conference at Accra in April, ambitious little Ghana reminded the world that it is not content to rest on the laurels gained when it achieved independence back in March, 1957. It would be a mistake, however, to see much more than a sort of international act of presence in this initiative of energetic Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah. Pan-Africanism as a political programme rather than a creed, so his adviser George Padmore told me, is the answer for the future. Moreover, Nkrumah has his hands full with many far more pressing tasks in his own homeland, now in the throes of the post-independence hangover that all emancipated colonies have to go through.

As a result of his visit to the U.S. in July, he can now count on increased economic assistance from Washington, which promised to expand its technical co-operation and to explore the possibility of government loans and private capital investment for Ghana's Volta River power project.

Harsh Words and Laughter

Meanwhile, however, Nkrumah has domestic problems of a different and even more urgent nature. "We are worse off," one of Ghana's few newspapers said a few months ago, "than we have ever been under the imperialist John..." Whatever the defects of imperialism the rule of law was there. Today even the mere facade of it has practically disappeared and life in Ghana is but a mockery... (Nkrumah's) Convention People's Party in their determination to rule the country by the law of the jungle have not leaving anything to chance. Their sole desire appears to be to remain in power for life, and damn the consequences. To put this obsession into effective practice they will not stop at anything. They will continue to copy the worst example of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy to ensnare the people of Ghana..."

THIS mere fact that the opposition can openly attack Nkrumah's government with such violence is the best proof that the talk about "the enslavement of the good people of Ghana" is somewhat exaggerated. In fact I have rarely seen in a country where public affairs are debated in such an uninhibited atmosphere and with such evident gaiety as in Ghana. When there was there last December, the government had just introduced a bill banning political parties organized on tribal, regional, or religious lines — thereby rousing the fury of the op-

position, whose constituent elements had been created on such a basis. But this did not prevent the heated discussions in parliament from continuing. There were great gusts of African merriment and his scholarly opponent Dr. K. A. Busia repeatedly almost helpless with laughter. And I saw one of these sessions end with a scene I have yet to see in any other parliament: the Minister of Justice conducted his party in the singing of the party song, on the other side of the

House the last opposition speaker who had convulsed the entire assembly with a filibuster, was hoisted on the shoulders of some of his colleagues and proudly carried around the chamber. And so an extremely good time was had by all.

Why then the accusations of dictatorship? Partly, of course, because Ghanians have learned the democratic game from the British, in whose own parliaments battles vigorous abuses are by now well considered out of bounds. But partly also because he became Prime Minister and his colleagues have invented dictatorial airs from time to time. For many years Nkrumah has been the object of a personality cult, and he has succeeded in encouraging it by deciding that Ghana's stamps were to bear his effigy and that he was to be immortalized in a statue outside Parliament House.

These were small things in themselves, but in the suspicious — and jealous — immigration of the opposition they soon took on frightening proportions. And this imagination was further stim-

ulated when Nkrumah appointed as his Minister of Interior the notorious Krobo Edusei, a man who goes out of his way to talk like an African Goebbel. Fortunately his bark has proved a good deal worse than his bite.

To do justice to the new rulers, one should not forget that in spite of all the talk of training for self-government, no one has ever really taught Ghanians how to run their country democratically. It is true that in the later stages of British rule there was given some instruction in the procedure of parliamentary government. But the main object here was to keep the Ghanians as the servants of a maladroit law and order by denying the right of opposition.

Of course, colonial govern-

ment must in the nature of things be undemocratic, and only by autocratic rule could the peoples of Africa, who were as different from and as much at war with one another as the peoples of Europe, be made to live together in peace and order.

But if the same price in lib-

erty should now have to be paid for a Pax Africana as the British had to exact for the Pax Britannica, it would prove that the colonial rulers had failed in their attempt to break welding the peoples they had compelled to live together by force into a nation desirous to continue to live together in freedom.

Under British rule the con-

stitutional power of the chiefs on the Gold Coast had been greatly reduced when local government was taken out of their hands and transferred to elected councils (though they retained a remnant — and quite a powerful remnant — of the old Africa: the chiefs, True, they were as different from and as much at war with one another as the peoples of Europe, but made to live together in peace and order.

If the same price in lib-

erty should now have to be paid for a Pax Africana as the British had to exact for the Pax Britannica, it would prove that the colonial rulers had failed in their attempt to break welding the peoples they had compelled to live together by force into a nation desirous to continue to live together in freedom.

It is often argued that the new rulers have only themselves to blame for the lack of cohesion of the nation which they are now supposed to keep intact; they should have left the British more time to complete their work of nation building. To this Ghanaian leaders retort that the British were on the Gold Coast for a thousand years before they seriously faced the task of planning for the region's future as a nation and that they did not make much of a job of it even then.

This is a difficult charge to rebut. For the famous policy of "direct rule" under which the British, partly for reasons of convenience of economy, partly out of a sincere wish to respect native institutions and traditions, limited their interference with the latter to a minimum, was of course the negation of national building. Far from eliminating the many dividing lines between the African peoples, it tended to perpetuate them. As a result the problem of welding those peoples into a nation was still largely unsolved when the new African rulers took over. Thus one of Nkrumah's first measures on becoming Prime Minister was to make his people a common tongue by decreeing that primary education, which until then had been given in the vernacular languages, should

be in English right from the start.

THERE were many other gaps in the work of the British nation builders that had to be dealt with. Although the British had introduced the democratic institutions of parliamentary government and universal franchise, these survived only by an act of God. The colonial official residence such as the cabinet ministers in neighbouring Nigeria have recently voted themselves... In Africa the politicians — the chiefs, True, they were as different from and as much at war with one another as the peoples of Europe, but made to live together in peace and order.

Under British rule the constitution of the chiefs on the Gold Coast had been greatly reduced when local government was taken out of their hands and transferred to elected councils (though they retained a remnant — and quite a powerful remnant — of the old Africa: the chiefs, True, they were as different from and as much at war with one another as the peoples of Europe, but made to live together in peace and order.

If the same price in liberty should now have to be paid for a Pax Africana as the British had to exact for the Pax Britannica, it would prove that the colonial rulers had failed in their attempt to break welding the peoples they had compelled to live together by force into a nation desirous to continue to live together in freedom.

It is often argued that the new rulers have only themselves to blame for the lack of cohesion of the nation which they are now supposed to keep intact; they should have left the British more time to complete their work of nation building. To this Ghanaian leaders retort that the British were on the Gold Coast for a thousand years before they seriously faced the task of planning for the region's future as a nation and that they did not make much of a job of it even then.

This is a difficult charge to rebut. For the famous policy of "direct rule" under which the British, partly for reasons of convenience of economy, partly out of a sincere wish to respect native institutions and traditions, limited their interference with the latter to a minimum, was of course the negation of national building. Far from eliminating the many dividing lines between the African peoples, it tended to perpetuate them. As a result the problem of welding those peoples into a nation was still largely unsolved when the new African rulers took over. Thus one of Nkrumah's first measures on becoming Prime Minister was to make his people a common tongue by decreeing that primary education, which until then had been given in the vernacular languages, should

be in English right from the start.

THE mere fact that the opposition can openly attack Nkrumah's government with such violence is the best proof that the talk about "the enslavement of the good people of Ghana" is somewhat exaggerated. In fact I have rarely seen in a country where public affairs are debated in such an uninhibited atmosphere and with such evident gaiety as in Ghana. When there was there last December, the government had just introduced a bill banning political parties organized on tribal, regional, or religious lines — thereby rousing the fury of the op-

position, whose constituent elements had been created on such a basis. But this did not prevent the heated discussions in parliament from continuing. There were great gusts of African merriment and his scholarly opponent Dr. K. A. Busia repeatedly almost helpless with laughter. And I saw one of these sessions end with a scene I have yet to see in any other parliament: the Minister of Justice conducted his party in the singing of the party song, on the other side of the

House the last opposition speaker who had convulsed the entire assembly with a filibuster, was hoisted on the shoulders of some of his colleagues and proudly carried around the chamber. And so an extremely good time was had by all.

Why then the accusations of dictatorship? Partly, of course, because Ghanians have learned the democratic game from the British, in whose own parliaments battles vigorous abuses are by now well considered out of bounds. But partly also because he became Prime Minister and his colleagues have invented dictatorial airs from time to time. For many years Nkrumah has been the object of a personality cult, and he has succeeded in encouraging it by deciding that Ghana's stamps were to bear his effigy and that he was to be immortalized in a statue outside Parliament House.

These were small things in themselves, but in the suspicious — and jealous — immigration of the opposition they soon took on frightening proportions. And this imagination was further stim-

ulated when Nkrumah appointed as his Minister of Interior the notorious Krobo Edusei, a man who goes out of his way to talk like an African Goebbel. Fortunately his bark has proved a good deal worse than his bite.

To do justice to the new rulers, one should not forget that in spite of all the talk of training for self-government, no one has ever really taught Ghanians how to run their country democratically. It is true that in the later stages of British rule there was given some instruction in the procedure of parliamentary government. But the main object here was to keep the Ghanians as the servants of a maladroit law and order by denying the right of opposition.

Of course, colonial govern-

ment must in the nature of things be undemocratic, and only by autocratic rule could the peoples of Africa, who were as different from and as much at war with one another as the peoples of Europe, be made to live together in peace and order.

If the same price in liberty should now have to be paid for a Pax Africana as the British had to exact for the Pax Britannica, it would prove that the colonial rulers had failed in their attempt to break welding the peoples they had compelled to live together by force into a nation desirous to continue to live together in freedom.

It is often argued that the new rulers have only themselves to blame for the lack of cohesion of the nation which they are now supposed to keep intact; they should have left the British more time to complete their work of nation building. To this Ghanaian leaders retort that the British were on the Gold Coast for a thousand years before they seriously faced the task of planning for the region's future as a nation and that they did not make much of a job of it even then.

This is a difficult charge to rebut. For the famous policy of "direct rule" under which the British, partly for reasons of convenience of economy, partly out of a sincere wish to respect native institutions and traditions, limited their interference with the latter to a minimum, was of course the negation of national building. Far from eliminating the many dividing lines between the African peoples, it tended to perpetuate them. As a result the problem of welding those peoples into a nation was still largely unsolved when the new African rulers took over. Thus one of Nkrumah's first measures on becoming Prime Minister was to make his people a common tongue by decreeing that primary education, which until then had been given in the vernacular languages, should

be in English right from the start.

THE mere fact that the opposition can openly attack Nkrumah's government with such violence is the best proof that the talk about "the enslavement of the good people of Ghana" is somewhat exaggerated. In fact I have rarely seen in a country where public affairs are debated in such an uninhibited atmosphere and with such evident gaiety as in Ghana. When there was there last December, the government had just introduced a bill banning political parties organized on tribal, regional, or religious lines — thereby rousing the fury of the op-

position, whose constituent elements had been created on such a basis. But this did not prevent the heated discussions in parliament from continuing. There were great gusts of African merriment and his scholarly opponent Dr. K. A. Busia repeatedly almost helpless with laughter. And I saw one of these sessions end with a scene I have yet to see in any other parliament: the Minister of Justice conducted his party in the singing of the party song, on the other side of the

House the last opposition speaker who had convulsed the entire assembly with a filibuster, was hoisted on the shoulders of some of his colleagues and proudly carried around the chamber. And so an extremely good time was had by all.

Why then the accusations of dictatorship? Partly, of course, because Ghanians have learned the democratic game from the British, in whose own parliaments battles vigorous abuses are by now well considered out of bounds. But partly also because he became Prime Minister and his colleagues have invented dictatorial airs from time to time. For many years Nkrumah has been the object of a personality cult, and he has succeeded in encouraging it by deciding that Ghana's stamps were to bear his effigy and that he was to be immortalized in a statue outside Parliament House.

These were small things in themselves, but in the suspicious — and jealous — immigration of the opposition they soon took on frightening proportions. And this imagination was further stim-

ulated when Nkrumah appointed as his Minister of Interior the notorious Krobo Edusei, a man who goes out of his way to talk like an African Goebbel. Fortunately his bark has proved a good deal worse than his bite.

To do justice to the new rulers, one should not forget that in spite of all the talk of training for self-government, no one has ever really taught Ghanians how to run their country democratically. It is true that in the later stages of British rule there was given some instruction in the procedure of parliamentary government. But the main object here was to keep the Ghanians as the servants of a maladroit law and order by denying the right of opposition.

Of course, colonial govern-

ment must in the nature of things be undemocratic, and only by autocratic rule could the peoples of Africa, who were as different from and as much at war with one another as the peoples of Europe, be made to live together in peace and order.

If the same price in liberty should now have to be paid for a Pax Africana as the British had to exact for the Pax Britannica, it would prove that the colonial rulers had failed in their attempt to break welding the peoples they had compelled to live together by force into a nation desirous to continue to live together in freedom.

It is often argued that the new rulers have only themselves to blame for the lack of cohesion of the nation which they are now supposed to keep intact; they should have left the British more time to complete their work of nation building. To this Ghanaian leaders retort that the British were on the Gold Coast for a thousand years before they seriously faced the task of planning for the region's future as a nation and that they did not make much of a job of it even then.

This is a difficult charge to rebut. For the famous policy of "direct rule" under which the British, partly for reasons of convenience of economy, partly out of a sincere wish to respect native institutions and traditions, limited their interference with the latter to a minimum, was of course the negation of national building. Far from eliminating the many dividing lines between the African peoples, it tended to perpetuate them. As a result the problem of welding those peoples into a nation was still largely unsolved when the new African rulers took over. Thus one of Nkrumah's first measures on becoming Prime Minister was to make his people a common tongue by decreeing that primary education, which until then had been given in the vernacular languages, should

be in English right from the start.

THE mere fact that the opposition can openly attack Nkrumah's government with such violence is the best proof that the talk about "the enslavement of the good people of Ghana" is somewhat exaggerated. In fact I have rarely seen in a country where public affairs are debated in such an uninhibited atmosphere and with such evident gaiety as in Ghana. When there was there last December, the government had just introduced a bill banning political parties organized on tribal, regional, or religious lines — thereby rousing the fury of the op-

position, whose constituent elements had been created on such a basis. But this did not prevent the heated discussions in parliament from continuing. There were great gusts of African merriment and his scholarly opponent Dr. K. A. Busia repeatedly almost helpless with laughter. And I saw one of these sessions end with a scene I have yet to see in any other parliament: the Minister of Justice conducted his party in the singing of the party song, on the other side of the

House the last opposition speaker who had convulsed the entire assembly with a filibuster, was hoisted on the shoulders of some of his colleagues and proudly carried around the chamber. And so an extremely good time was had by all.

Why then the accusations of dictatorship? Partly, of course, because Ghanians have learned the democratic game from the British, in whose own parliaments battles vigorous abuses are by now well considered out of bounds. But partly also because he became Prime Minister and his colleagues have invented dictatorial airs from time to time. For many years Nkrumah has been the object of a personality cult, and he has succeeded in encouraging it by deciding that Ghana's stamps were to bear his effigy and that he was to be immortalized in a statue outside Parliament House.

These were small things in themselves, but in the suspicious — and jealous — immigration of the opposition they soon took on frightening proportions. And this imagination was further stim-

ulated when Nkrumah appointed as his Minister of Interior the notorious Krobo Edusei, a man who goes out of his way to talk like an African Goebbel. Fortunately his bark has proved a good deal worse than his bite.

To do justice to the new rulers, one should not forget that in spite of all the talk of training for self-government, no one has ever really taught Ghanians how to run their country democratically. It is true that in the later stages of British rule there was given some instruction in the procedure of parliamentary government. But the main object here was to keep the Ghanians as the servants of a maladroit law and order by denying the right of opposition.

Of course, colonial govern-

ment must in the nature of things be undemocratic, and only by autocratic rule could the peoples of Africa, who were as different from and as much at war with one another as the peoples of Europe, be made to live together in peace and order.

If the same price in liberty should now have to be paid for a Pax Africana as the British had to exact for the Pax Britannica, it would prove that the colonial rulers had failed in their attempt to break welding the peoples they had compelled to live together by force into a nation desirous to continue to live together in freedom.

It is often argued that the new rulers have only themselves to blame for the lack of cohesion of the nation which they are now supposed to keep intact; they should have left the British more time to complete their work of nation building. To this Ghanaian leaders retort that the British were on the Gold Coast for a thousand years before they seriously faced the task of planning for the region's future as a nation and that they did not make much of a job of it even then.

This is a difficult charge to rebut. For the famous policy of "direct rule" under which the British, partly for reasons of convenience of economy, partly out of a sincere wish to respect native institutions and traditions, limited their interference with the latter to a minimum, was of course the negation of national building. Far from eliminating the many dividing lines between the African peoples, it tended to perpetuate them. As a result the problem of welding those peoples into a nation was still largely unsolved when the new African rulers took over. Thus one of Nkrumah's first measures on becoming Prime Minister was to make his people a common tongue by decreeing that primary education, which until then had been given in the vernacular languages, should

be in English right from the start.

THE mere fact that the opposition can openly attack Nkrumah's government with such violence is the best proof that the talk about "the enslavement of the good people of Ghana" is somewhat exaggerated. In fact I have rarely seen in a country where public affairs are debated in such an uninhibited atmosphere and with such evident gaiety as in Ghana. When there was there last December, the government had just introduced a bill banning political parties organized on tribal, regional, or religious lines — thereby rousing the fury of the op-

position, whose constituent elements had been created on such a basis. But this did not prevent the heated discussions in parliament from continuing. There were great gusts of African merriment and his scholarly opponent Dr. K. A. Busia repeatedly almost helpless with laughter. And I saw one of these sessions end with a scene I have yet to see in any other parliament: the Minister of Justice conducted his party in the singing of the party song, on the other side of the

House the last opposition speaker who had convulsed the entire assembly with a filibuster, was hoisted on the shoulders of some of his colleagues and proudly carried around the chamber. And so an extremely good time was had by all.

Why then the accusations of dictatorship? Partly, of course, because Ghanians have learned the democratic game from the British, in whose own parliaments battles vigorous abuses are by now well considered out of bounds. But partly also because he became Prime Minister and his colleagues have invented dictatorial airs from time to time. For many years Nkrumah has been the object of a personality cult, and he has succeeded in encouraging it by deciding that Ghana's stamps were to bear his effigy and that he was to be immortalized in a statue outside Parliament House.

These were small things in themselves, but in the suspicious — and jealous — immigration of the opposition they soon took on frightening proportions. And this imagination was further stim-

ulated when

HOW TO BE HAPPY THO' INCOME TAX CHIEF

By Gorda Luft

ZEEV Sharef is the man who takes two millions every day out of the citizens' pockets by way of inland revenue and customs. His kingdom is vaster than that of the inland revenue in Britain which collects taxes and levies. For customs, which yield a tidy part of government income, also come under the authority of his office.

How did this man reach his present post, where he is responsible for the collection of Government income, a post which carries immense responsibility and needs both organizing ability and specific knowledge? He was never trained for it. In fact, he has never been trained for anything specific except that in his teens he learned the goldsmith's craft. But although criticism against taxation and tax collection has been very bitter nobody has ever said that Sharef is not fit for his job.

Sharef first came into the limelight when the provisional Government was set up immediately before the inception of the State. Before that he had been known only to the closely-knit groups who organized illegal immigration, bought and transported arms wherever they could be had, and to the people at the top. His name hit the headlines when he became the first Secretary of the newly-founded Israel Government. To understand how this happened it is necessary to follow Sharef's career in this country from its beginning.

Early Days

Sharef was born in a village in the Carpathian mountains which today belongs to Rumania, but which were part of Austria before the First World War. His father kept a shop in the village where the peasant could find what he needed and drink the tea and coffee and eat the cakes made by Sharef's mother. He got his schooling in the *heder* and *yeshiva*. When his father returned from service in the Austrian Army during World War I the boy was given an opportunity of attending a secondary school in Czernowitz. But he did not finish. "Conditions at home were horrid," he relates. "We were five children and my father apprenticed me to a goldsmith so that I should be able to earn a living. I never particularly cared for this sort of work but I stuck to the trade for a time."

His real interest centred around Zionist socialism. He joined the Poalei Zion and went to Palestine in 1925. He became a Histadrut official soon after his arrival, then joined an agricultural group which later developed into Kibbutz Brenner and eventually wandered on to Sifne, a kibbutz in the coastal plain, and to Ramat Rachel near Jerusalem. In 1935 he was sent abroad to work for his party, Mapai, in Poland.

When Sharef came back to Shefayim in 1934 with the wife he had married while in Poland, he did into the work which was to be his main field until the inception of the State: the Haganah, illegal immigration and counter-espionage. But nobody could have guessed this from the work he was doing officially, he became the secretary of Hapoel HaMizrahi sports organization. He had, of course, little to do with sport. Hapoel served as one of the camouflage organizations for the Haganah.

Haganah Organiser

Here, in the work of the Haganah, the man who had been a minor Histadrut official and later a propagandist for Mapai abroad proved his organizing capability and his faculty for absorbing new and varied subjects. In this and in the increasing importance of Haganah, illegal immigration, counter-espionage and arms purchases lies the key to Sharef's phenomenal rise in the crucial period before the decision was taken to found the Jewish State.

EXPERT BOTANIST

With long experience in Czechoslovakia, SEEKS POSITION Apply: P.O.B. 4119, Tel Aviv.

Institute for Retarded Girls

Following expansion of our institute a few places are now available. Parents wishing to register their children should apply immediately to: No. 17, "Or-De," Natanya.

Electrochemical Industries (Frutarom) Ltd.

WANTED

MECHANICAL ENGINEER

TO HEAD

MAINTENANCE AND SAFETY PROGRAMMES

of large chemical factory

- ★ Only top men need apply
- ★ Energetic man with experience
- ★ Permanent position—excellent opportunity

Apply in writing to: Works Manager, E.I.F., P.O.B. 1929, Haifa.



Personalities
Portrait
of
Zeev Sharef

vate market intensive training is worthwhile and indispensable.

Sharef's department deals with 18,000 complaints a year. Not content with these, he and frequent lettres and articles in the press, it has asked the public to come forward with complaints. But the position was not bad some years ago and resentment against high taxation and administrative shortcomings in collection is so wide-spread that a public relations campaign is necessary to tell the citizen that things have already improved as far as instance with customs.

Tax Morality

Teaching the public quiet tax morality is only a part and not the most difficult one of the Commissioner of State's responsibilities. He is built up of a body of civil servants fitted for the purpose. This Sharef has tried to do during the last few years and he is still busy doing it. He is not as interested in taxation problems—although they must be solved and solved efficiently—as he is in instilling in the people who work under him the notion of "service" in the broadest sense of the term. Much criticism was recently publicly voiced about the in-

come-tax authorities' use of informants in fighting evasion, which should view evasion as "a serious crime and not a gentleman's game."

Sharef acknowledges that his department, "like reporters and policemen" rely on information from every possible source, but adds that their main data are addresses books, property records, etc.

Like many of his colleagues who head various departments, Sharef is not only keenly interested in his job but gets satisfaction out of it. He is ready to end his Government service to his Government service for the day—the few years hence—when he will be eligible for pension. He then wants to start a new career as a man free from the fetters of a Government office. He had no relatives in a very settled town. His work had always been done behind the scenes. Moreover he had not—as had Leo Kahn or Dr. (now Justice) Berenson much formal education.

This Sharef has tried to do during the last few years and he is still busy doing it. He is not as interested in taxation problems—although they must be solved and solved efficiently—as he is in instilling in the people who work under him the notion of "service" in the broadest sense of the term.

Much criticism was recently publicly voiced about the in-

come-tax authorities' use of informants in fighting evasion, which should view evasion as "a serious crime and not a gentleman's game."

Sharef acknowledges that his department, "like reporters and policemen" rely on information from every possible source, but adds that their main data are addresses books, property records, etc.

Like many of his colleagues who head various departments, Sharef is not only keenly interested in his job but gets satisfaction out of it. He is ready to end his Government service to his Government service for the day—the few years hence—when he will be eligible for pension. He then wants to start a new career as a man free from the fetters of a Government office. He had no relatives in a very settled town. His work had always been done behind the scenes. Moreover he had not—as had Leo Kahn or Dr. (now Justice) Berenson much formal education.

This Sharef has tried to do during the last few years and he is still busy doing it. He is not as interested in taxation problems—although they must be solved and solved efficiently—as he is in instilling in the people who work under him the notion of "service" in the broadest sense of the term.

Much criticism was recently publicly voiced about the in-

come-tax authorities' use of informants in fighting evasion, which should view evasion as "a serious crime and not a gentleman's game."

Sharef acknowledges that his department, "like reporters and policemen" rely on information from every possible source, but adds that their main data are addresses books, property records, etc.

Like many of his colleagues who head various departments, Sharef is not only keenly interested in his job but gets satisfaction out of it. He is ready to end his Government service to his Government service for the day—the few years hence—when he will be eligible for pension. He then wants to start a new career as a man free from the fetters of a Government office. He had no relatives in a very settled town. His work had always been done behind the scenes. Moreover he had not—as had Leo Kahn or Dr. (now Justice) Berenson much formal education.

This Sharef has tried to do during the last few years and he is still busy doing it. He is not as interested in taxation problems—although they must be solved and solved efficiently—as he is in instilling in the people who work under him the notion of "service" in the broadest sense of the term.

Much criticism was recently publicly voiced about the in-

come-tax authorities' use of informants in fighting evasion, which should view evasion as "a serious crime and not a gentleman's game."

Sharef acknowledges that his department, "like reporters and policemen" rely on information from every possible source, but adds that their main data are addresses books, property records, etc.

Like many of his colleagues who head various departments, Sharef is not only keenly interested in his job but gets satisfaction out of it. He is ready to end his Government service to his Government service for the day—the few years hence—when he will be eligible for pension. He then wants to start a new career as a man free from the fetters of a Government office. He had no relatives in a very settled town. His work had always been done behind the scenes. Moreover he had not—as had Leo Kahn or Dr. (now Justice) Berenson much formal education.

This Sharef has tried to do during the last few years and he is still busy doing it. He is not as interested in taxation problems—although they must be solved and solved efficiently—as he is in instilling in the people who work under him the notion of "service" in the broadest sense of the term.

Much criticism was recently publicly voiced about the in-

come-tax authorities' use of informants in fighting evasion, which should view evasion as "a serious crime and not a gentleman's game."

Sharef acknowledges that his department, "like reporters and policemen" rely on information from every possible source, but adds that their main data are addresses books, property records, etc.

Like many of his colleagues who head various departments, Sharef is not only keenly interested in his job but gets satisfaction out of it. He is ready to end his Government service to his Government service for the day—the few years hence—when he will be eligible for pension. He then wants to start a new career as a man free from the fetters of a Government office. He had no relatives in a very settled town. His work had always been done behind the scenes. Moreover he had not—as had Leo Kahn or Dr. (now Justice) Berenson much formal education.

This Sharef has tried to do during the last few years and he is still busy doing it. He is not as interested in taxation problems—although they must be solved and solved efficiently—as he is in instilling in the people who work under him the notion of "service" in the broadest sense of the term.

Much criticism was recently publicly voiced about the in-

come-tax authorities' use of informants in fighting evasion, which should view evasion as "a serious crime and not a gentleman's game."

Sharef acknowledges that his department, "like reporters and policemen" rely on information from every possible source, but adds that their main data are addresses books, property records, etc.

Like many of his colleagues who head various departments, Sharef is not only keenly interested in his job but gets satisfaction out of it. He is ready to end his Government service to his Government service for the day—the few years hence—when he will be eligible for pension. He then wants to start a new career as a man free from the fetters of a Government office. He had no relatives in a very settled town. His work had always been done behind the scenes. Moreover he had not—as had Leo Kahn or Dr. (now Justice) Berenson much formal education.

This Sharef has tried to do during the last few years and he is still busy doing it. He is not as interested in taxation problems—although they must be solved and solved efficiently—as he is in instilling in the people who work under him the notion of "service" in the broadest sense of the term.

Much criticism was recently publicly voiced about the in-

come-tax authorities' use of informants in fighting evasion, which should view evasion as "a serious crime and not a gentleman's game."

Sharef acknowledges that his department, "like reporters and policemen" rely on information from every possible source, but adds that their main data are addresses books, property records, etc.

Like many of his colleagues who head various departments, Sharef is not only keenly interested in his job but gets satisfaction out of it. He is ready to end his Government service to his Government service for the day—the few years hence—when he will be eligible for pension. He then wants to start a new career as a man free from the fetters of a Government office. He had no relatives in a very settled town. His work had always been done behind the scenes. Moreover he had not—as had Leo Kahn or Dr. (now Justice) Berenson much formal education.

This Sharef has tried to do during the last few years and he is still busy doing it. He is not as interested in taxation problems—although they must be solved and solved efficiently—as he is in instilling in the people who work under him the notion of "service" in the broadest sense of the term.

Much criticism was recently publicly voiced about the in-

come-tax authorities' use of informants in fighting evasion, which should view evasion as "a serious crime and not a gentleman's game."

Sharef acknowledges that his department, "like reporters and policemen" rely on information from every possible source, but adds that their main data are addresses books, property records, etc.

Like many of his colleagues who head various departments, Sharef is not only keenly interested in his job but gets satisfaction out of it. He is ready to end his Government service to his Government service for the day—the few years hence—when he will be eligible for pension. He then wants to start a new career as a man free from the fetters of a Government office. He had no relatives in a very settled town. His work had always been done behind the scenes. Moreover he had not—as had Leo Kahn or Dr. (now Justice) Berenson much formal education.

This Sharef has tried to do during the last few years and he is still busy doing it. He is not as interested in taxation problems—although they must be solved and solved efficiently—as he is in instilling in the people who work under him the notion of "service" in the broadest sense of the term.

Much criticism was recently publicly voiced about the in-

come-tax authorities' use of informants in fighting evasion, which should view evasion as "a serious crime and not a gentleman's game."

Sharef acknowledges that his department, "like reporters and policemen" rely on information from every possible source, but adds that their main data are addresses books, property records, etc.

Like many of his colleagues who head various departments, Sharef is not only keenly interested in his job but gets satisfaction out of it. He is ready to end his Government service to his Government service for the day—the few years hence—when he will be eligible for pension. He then wants to start a new career as a man free from the fetters of a Government office. He had no relatives in a very settled town. His work had always been done behind the scenes. Moreover he had not—as had Leo Kahn or Dr. (now Justice) Berenson much formal education.

This Sharef has tried to do during the last few years and he is still busy doing it. He is not as interested in taxation problems—although they must be solved and solved efficiently—as he is in instilling in the people who work under him the notion of "service" in the broadest sense of the term.

Much criticism was recently publicly voiced about the in-

come-tax authorities' use of informants in fighting evasion, which should view evasion as "a serious crime and not a gentleman's game."

Sharef acknowledges that his department, "like reporters and policemen" rely on information from every possible source, but adds that their main data are addresses books, property records, etc.

Like many of his colleagues who head various departments, Sharef is not only keenly interested in his job but gets satisfaction out of it. He is ready to end his Government service to his Government service for the day—the few years hence—when he will be eligible for pension. He then wants to start a new career as a man free from the fetters of a Government office. He had no relatives in a very settled town. His work had always been done behind the scenes. Moreover he had not—as had Leo Kahn or Dr. (now Justice) Berenson much formal education.

This Sharef has tried to do during the last few years and he is still busy doing it. He is not as interested in taxation problems—although they must be solved and solved efficiently—as he is in instilling in the people who work under him the notion of "service" in the broadest sense of the term.

Much criticism was recently publicly voiced about the in-

come-tax authorities' use of informants in fighting evasion, which should view evasion as "a serious crime and not a gentleman's game."

Sharef acknowledges that his department, "like reporters and policemen" rely on information from every possible source, but adds that their main data are addresses books, property records, etc.

Like many of his colleagues who head various departments, Sharef is not only keenly interested in his job but gets satisfaction out of it. He is ready to end his Government service to his Government service for the day—the few years hence—when he will be eligible for pension. He then wants to start a new career as a man free from the fetters of a Government office. He had no relatives in a very settled town. His work had always been done behind the scenes. Moreover he had not—as had Leo Kahn or Dr. (now Justice) Berenson much formal education.

This Sharef has tried to do during the last few years and he is still busy doing it. He is not as interested in taxation problems—although they must be solved and solved efficiently—as he is in instilling in the people who work under him the notion of "service" in the broadest sense of the term.

Much criticism was recently publicly voiced about the in-

come-tax authorities' use of informants in fighting evasion, which should view evasion as "a serious crime and not a gentleman's game."

Sharef acknowledges that his department, "like reporters and policemen" rely on information from every possible source, but adds that their main data are addresses books, property records, etc.

Like many of his colleagues who head various departments, Sharef is not only keenly interested in his job but gets satisfaction out of it. He is ready to end his Government service to his Government service for the day—the few years hence—when he will be eligible for pension. He then wants to start a new career as a man free from the fetters of a Government office. He had no relatives in a very settled town. His work had always been done behind the scenes. Moreover he had not—as had Leo Kahn or Dr. (now Justice) Berenson much formal education.

This Sharef has tried to do during the last few years and he is still busy doing it. He is not as interested in taxation problems—although they must be solved and solved efficiently—as he is in instilling in the people who work under him the notion of "service" in the broadest sense of the term.

Much criticism was recently publicly voiced about the in-

come-tax authorities' use of informants in fighting evasion, which should view evasion as "a serious crime and not a gentleman's game."

Sharef acknowledges that his department, "like reporters and policemen" rely on information from every possible source, but adds that their main data are addresses books, property records, etc.

Like many of his colleagues who head various departments, Sharef is not only keenly interested in his job but gets satisfaction out of it. He is ready to end his Government service to his Government service for the day—the few years hence—when he will be eligible for pension. He then wants to start a new career as a man free from the fetters of a Government office. He had no relatives in a very settled town. His work had always been done behind the scenes. Moreover he had not—as had Leo Kahn or Dr. (now Justice) Berenson much formal education.

This Sharef has tried to do during the last few years and he is still busy doing it. He is not as interested in taxation problems—although they must be solved and solved efficiently—as he is in instilling in the people who work under him the notion of "service" in the broadest sense of the term.

<p

Germans March and Fight Their Battles Again: On the Screen

By JOSEF SEYCH

MUNICH — If the screen is a true mirror of the tradition, character and ideals of a people, then the films which the Germans are busy producing today give us little hope of a peaceful future. They are marching, shooting, flying, driving their tanks, sailing their U-boats and warships into the sea, winning victories in their cinemas which were denied to them on battlefields, in the air and on the sea.

From large, colourful posters in their cities and villages as stern-faced Wehrmacht officers once more point down, "Passer-by remember: Here we hang, having done our duty as the Fatherland asked us."

The Allies started their re-education programme with the banning of films with Nazi, racist or military contents. Today, they no longer care. On the contrary, the strongest of the NATO partners must be morally re-armed, as there is no safer way to ensure Europe free. The few truly anti-war films like "In Those Days," "Wonderful Times," "Love is in the Way," "The Hauptmann von Koepenick" are forgotten.

Speak to the producer of any of the dozen or so war films which are now being shot in the studios. He will tell you that he takes orders from nobody. Dr. Goebbels is dead, thank God. He obeys the orders of the box office only.

Film studios are dream factories. The German audience is willing to pay to see their cruel, painful defeat changed into a glorious triumphal victory.

Besides, the owners of the small companies — there are no fewer than 190 of them in West Germany — will insist that their war films con-

tain strong, untarnished anti-war propaganda. That can point to lines which condemn the war. They depict the highest party command as dangerous, irresponsible amateurs and outlaws, who upset the work of the professional generals. And the simple, loyal, faithful private? Ah, he did his duty. He is not to be blamed, nor his eagle-eyed, energetic, photogenic young Lieutenant and Colonel who fought and loved so

obviously enjoying. Most of the anti-war films are banal, poor, provincial, dull imitations of American and British war films with a slight difference.

While the Americans and British still dare to show a German enemy — a gentlemanly enemy, to be sure — the Germans fight against invisible men — unless they are Russians, of course. During our stay in Berlin, soon after the film festival, the Russian Commander protested against "Doctor from Stalingrad," as the film might incite people to a new war.

Secret Service

I spoke to the prominent stage and film actor, O.E. Hasse, who played Canarina in the story of the Head of Hitler's Secret Service who betrayed his master to the Allies and the Allies to his master.

This film has been banned in Israel. Hasse was not asked to discuss the political implications of the film which he plays. (Neither was the director of the film sitting next to him.) If Germans are ordered by any authority — he it so pin-sized — to shoot an authority as the owner of a film company — to shoot them will shoot... and think later. In this respect there is very little difference whether they shoot steel or celluloid.

Unfortunately for the Germans some of their distributors abroad were greedy and careless enough to release



Scenes from the anti-war "Hauptmann von Koepenick."

old German war films — made by Goebel during the War — like "U-Boat, Westward," "Action Michael," "Leave on Parade," "08/15."

The reaction of the foreign audiences was "distressing."

They "misunderstood" the films. They saw in them a confirmation of latent German militarism.

The German Embassies bombarded Bonn with notes asking for effective checking by the film export centre.

German films today dominate the Austrian, Swiss, and Luxembourg markets and are shown in France, Italy, the Scandinavian countries and at Hollywood in Holland. However, they have great difficulties in England and probably make more money in Israel than in the whole of the U.S. The German film industry — like those of other European countries — cannot cover their production costs alone. Their home market alone is 50 percent of whose films come from Hollywood. It has to export or die.

The only weapon against German war films is not to buy them abroad. We are slowly changing our attitude towards German-language films, impacting them as Swiss or Austrian productions. We most certainly should not change our attitude towards German war films.

Spy Thrillers

What are the main themes of this new wave of German films? The usual spy stories ("Spy for Germany," "The Betrayal of Germany"), sea battles ("Warship Bismarck"), desert adventures ("Rommel Calling Cairo"), the influence of angel-faced German women (Eva Bartok) on the sinking morale of German soldiers ("Taiga"), etc., etc.

Needless to say, there is no room in such films even for a mention of the causes of the war which the screen heroes and heroines are so

of the rest thing, ask a few leading and seemingly naive questions, give the subject great leeway in his answers, and put it all together in the studio with a little sentimental and humorous continuity. You can't miss; something unusual or funny is bound to turn up. This is the assumption behind most programmes of this kind. And, in fact, "A Man's World" does turn up something amusing most of the time, although not always, one suspects, of the kind the editors expected.

In last week's column Dr. Moshe Avidor was erroneously mentioned as one of the interviewees on Peter Frye's "Each and Every One." The name should have been Mr. Moshe Attias, Director of

the Department of Education and Culture at the Jezreel Municipality.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Portions of a Symphony by an early Jewish Settlement in Galilee, in High Life at the Hatzor Excavations (Sun. at 8.30); Frascati plays Vieuxtemps' Fourth Violin Concerto with IPO (Sun. at 9.30); Repeat of "The Story of the Year," Israel's entry in the First Italia International radio contest (Mon. at 9.30); "The Beggar" from a Jewish Settlement in America, a series of talks (Wed. at 7.30); Meredith Wilson's "The Music Man," highly successful Broadway musical (Wed. at 9.30); Programme Music, M.G.M. (Thur. at 9.30); Philadelphia Orchestra plays Bartok's Concerto for Orchestra (Fri. at 9.30); "The Devil's Violin," dramatization of the same (Sat. at 11.30); Collegium Musicum's programme of Vivaldi, Handel and Bach (Sat. at 9.15).

LISTENER

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

522, 249, 333 & 417 L.M.
News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 and 11.00 p.m.; Arabic: 5.00, 7.00, and 11.00 p.m.; Tomorrow: 8.30 a.m. and 11.00 and 11.00 p.m.; English: 2.00 p.m. French 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 Service, 6.27 Callithanics, 6.45 Musical Clock (R.R.), 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 Popular Concert: Borodin, 6.30; Prokofiev, 6.45; Tchaikovsky, 7.30 Fantasy on themes from "Faust" by Gounod for Violin and Orchestra (Soloist: Leonid Kozan), 12.00; Leningrad Concerto (Soloist: Shlomo Grodsky, Mystery Violin), 10.30; Music for Dancing & Folk Dances, 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

422, 466, 267, 617 & 833 L.M.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French, 7.30 Yiddish, 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew, 8.30 Ladino, 8.90 Romanian, 9.15 Hungarian, 9.30 Maltese, 9.45 News in English.

TONIGHT

6.00 Light Classical Music, 6.30 Tunes from Shows & Films, 7.00 French, 7.30 Yiddish, 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew, 8.30 Ladino, 8.90 Romanian, 9.15 Hungarian, 9.30 Maltese, 9.45 News in English.

ARMY PROGRAMME

216, 225 & 225 M.L.: Today: 6.30 Opening, 6.33 Request; Programme, 7.00 News, 7.10 Greeting the Sabbath, 7.45 Tunes in Israel and in the World, 7.46 Tunes of the Nations, 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Bach, Mozart & Verdi, 8.20 Programme, No. 2 in G-minor, 8.45 News, 8.55 Tunes, 9.00 Choral, 9.15 Chamber Duo Concerto in C-minor, Mozart: Symphony No. 35 in D ("Haffner"), K. 385 (Conductor: Jascha Horenstein and Jean Antonietti), 23 Quintet in A, Cello Concerto in B-flat major, 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Brahms: Violin Concerto in D, 7.22 played by Jascha Heifetz, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Arturo Toscanini, 10.30 Folk Dance, 11.30 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Services and Morning Melodies, 8.47 Sabbath Morning Concert: Gemini: Concerto No. 2 in G-minor, op. 3, J. Ch. Bach, 8.50 Chamber Concert for Two Horns and Bassoon, Virgil: Cello Concerto in C-minor, Mozart: Symphony No. 35 in D ("Haffner"), K. 385 (Conductor: Jascha Horenstein and Jean Antonietti), 23 Quintet in A, Cello Concerto in B-flat major, 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Wieniawski: Violin Concerto No. 2 in D-minor, 7.22 (Soloist: Jascha Heifetz, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Arturo Toscanini), 10.30 Folk Dance, 11.30 Close Down.

10.30 LITERARY CORNER

11.00 Popular Concert: Wieniawski: Violin Concerto No. 2 in D-minor, 7.22 (Soloist: Jascha Heifetz, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Arturo Toscanini), 10.30 Folk Dance, 11.30 Close Down.

11.30 LIGHT MUSIC

4.30 Opera: Ponchielli: "La Gioconda," 2.1 & Scene 1 from Act 1, 8.45 News, 8.55 Tunes, 9.00 Choral, 9.15 Chamber Music, 9.30 Chamber Studio, 9.45 Chamber Music, 10.30 Gordon Jenkins and His Orchestra with the Ralph Brewster Singers, 10.30 "Melave Malka," 9.00 Quiz by R. Rosen, 9.30 "Pleasantly Yours," 10.30 Variety Programme, 9.50 Bible Reading, 9.55 Choral, 10.30 Canonical Recordings, 10.30 Close Down.

12.00 LIGHT MUSIC

4.30 Opera: Ponchielli: "La Gioconda,"

2.1 & Scene 1 from Act 1,

8.45 News, 8.55 Tunes, 9.00 Choral, 9.15 Chamber Music,

9.30 Chamber Studio, 9.45 Chamber Music, 10.30 Gordon Jenkins and His Orchestra with the Ralph Brewster Singers, 10.30 "Melave Malka," 9.00 Quiz by R. Rosen, 9.30 "Pleasantly Yours," 10.30 Variety Programme, 9.50 Bible Reading, 9.55 Choral, 10.30 Canonical Recordings, 10.30 Close Down.

12.30 LIGHT MUSIC

4.30 Opera: Ponchielli: "La Gioconda,"

2.1 & Scene 1 from Act 1,

8.45 News, 8.55 Tunes, 9.00 Choral, 9.15 Chamber Music,

9.30 Chamber Studio, 9.45 Chamber Music, 10.30 Gordon Jenkins and His Orchestra with the Ralph Brewster Singers, 10.30 "Melave Malka," 9.00 Quiz by R. Rosen, 9.30 "Pleasantly Yours," 10.30 Variety Programme, 9.50 Bible Reading, 9.55 Choral, 10.30 Canonical Recordings, 10.30 Close Down.

13.00 LIGHT MUSIC

4.30 Opera: Ponchielli: "La Gioconda,"

2.1 & Scene 1 from Act 1,

8.45 News, 8.55 Tunes, 9.00 Choral, 9.15 Chamber Music,

9.30 Chamber Studio, 9.45 Chamber Music, 10.30 Gordon Jenkins and His Orchestra with the Ralph Brewster Singers, 10.30 "Melave Malka," 9.00 Quiz by R. Rosen, 9.30 "Pleasantly Yours," 10.30 Variety Programme, 9.50 Bible Reading, 9.55 Choral, 10.30 Canonical Recordings, 10.30 Close Down.

14.00 LIGHT MUSIC

4.30 Opera: Ponchielli: "La Gioconda,"

2.1 & Scene 1 from Act 1,

8.45 News, 8.55 Tunes, 9.00 Choral, 9.15 Chamber Music,

9.30 Chamber Studio, 9.45 Chamber Music, 10.30 Gordon Jenkins and His Orchestra with the Ralph Brewster Singers, 10.30 "Melave Malka," 9.00 Quiz by R. Rosen, 9.30 "Pleasantly Yours," 10.30 Variety Programme, 9.50 Bible Reading, 9.55 Choral, 10.30 Canonical Recordings, 10.30 Close Down.

15.00 LIGHT MUSIC

4.30 Opera: Ponchielli: "La Gioconda,"

2.1 & Scene 1 from Act 1,

8.45 News, 8.55 Tunes, 9.00 Choral, 9.15 Chamber Music,

9.30 Chamber Studio, 9.45 Chamber Music, 10.30 Gordon Jenkins and His Orchestra with the Ralph Brewster Singers, 10.30 "Melave Malka," 9.00 Quiz by R. Rosen, 9.30 "Pleasantly Yours," 10.30 Variety Programme, 9.50 Bible Reading, 9.55 Choral, 10.30 Canonical Recordings, 10.30 Close Down.

16.00 LIGHT MUSIC

4.30 Opera: Ponchielli: "La Gioconda,"

2.1 & Scene 1 from Act 1,

8.45 News, 8.55 Tunes, 9.00 Choral, 9.15 Chamber Music,

9.30 Chamber Studio, 9.45 Chamber Music, 10.30 Gordon Jenkins and His Orchestra with the Ralph Brewster Singers, 10.30 "Melave Malka," 9.00 Quiz by R. Rosen, 9.30 "Pleasantly Yours," 10.30 Variety Programme, 9.50 Bible Reading, 9.55 Choral, 10.30 Canonical Recordings, 10.30 Close Down.

17.00 LIGHT MUSIC

4.30 Opera: Ponchielli: "La Gioconda,"

2.1 & Scene 1 from Act 1,

8.45 News, 8.55 Tunes, 9.00 Choral, 9.15 Chamber Music,

9.30 Chamber Studio, 9.45 Chamber Music, 10.30 Gordon Jenkins and His Orchestra with the Ralph Brewster Singers, 10.30 "Melave Malka," 9.00 Quiz by R. Rosen, 9.30 "Pleasantly Yours," 10.30 Variety Programme, 9.50 Bible Reading, 9.55 Choral, 10.30 Canonical Recordings, 10.30 Close Down.

18.00 LIGHT MUSIC

4.30 Opera: Ponchielli: "La Gioconda,"

2.1 & Scene 1 from Act 1,

8.45 News, 8.55 Tunes, 9.00 Choral, 9.15 Chamber Music,

9.30 Chamber Studio, 9.45 Chamber Music, 10.30 Gordon Jenkins and His Orchestra with the Ralph Brewster Singers, 10.30 "Melave Malka," 9.00 Quiz by R. Rosen, 9.30 "Pleasantly Yours," 10.30 Variety Programme, 9.50 Bible Reading, 9.55 Choral, 10.30 Canonical Recordings, 10.30 Close Down.

19.00 LIGHT MUSIC

4.30 Opera: Ponchielli: "La Gioconda,"

2.1 & Scene 1 from Act 1,

8.45 News, 8.55 Tunes, 9.00 Choral, 9.15 Chamber Music,

9.30 Chamber Studio, 9.45 Chamber Music, 10.30 Gordon Jenkins and His Orchestra with the Ralph Brewster Singers, 10.30 "Melave Malka," 9.00 Quiz by R. Rosen, 9.30 "Pleasantly Yours," 10.30 Variety Programme, 9.50 Bible Reading, 9.55 Choral, 10.30 Canonical Recordings, 10.30 Close Down.

20.00 LIGHT MUSIC

4.30 Opera: Ponchielli: "La Gioconda,"

THAT OLD VICHY SMELL

By George Lichtheim

THE VICHY REGIME. By Robert Aron. Putman & Co., London. 6s. 5d. pp. 517.

MOST books about wartime France tell us what the French collapse of 1940 looked like to foreigners or to the outside world. General Spender's work is a brilliant study in disintegration, written from a wholly non-French standpoint, despite author's familiarity with the country and the language. In the end one is left with the feeling that the British in 1940 were not quite so innocent as they claimed. Aron (who is not to be confused with his better-known namesake the sociologist Raymond Aron) is at the opposite extreme: his outlook is not merely loyal but wholly encased within the closed categories of French thought. It never occurs to him that there may be alternative ways of looking at the world. Thus he has managed to write a book of over 500 pages in which the Second World War appears as mere background noise in relation to what was happening on the crowded scene of the Vichy puppet-theatre. The advantage of this method is that all the facts are plainly stated; nothing of any consequence is left out. We now know exactly what happened when Petain had Laval arrested (this event actually took place, although most people have quite rightly forgotten it); and what Hitler said to Laval when the latter attempted to congratulate him on his victory. We are told what one Vichy functionary said to another after a Cabinet meeting, what Abetz said to Ribbentrop, and what the Italian and German diplomats said to each other. The only thing we are still left uncertain about is what the whole Vichy episode signified, why—supported it and did not, and what kind of lasting impression (if any) it made on the French people.

Chronicles

For these omissions it would be unfair to blame M. Aron, who apparently regards himself as a chronicler rather than a historian, and who as such has done his job extremely well. Although no documentation is provided (there is an extensive bibliography in the French one), the work is clearly the result of intensive scholarship and first-hand acquaintance with many of the leading personalities. It has indeed proved to be regarded in France as the authoritative account of the subject. For the student in search of reliable textbooks it is invaluable. Its value to the historian is more disputable. It is the kind of book that states exactly how many Deputies voted for Petain in July 1940 but gives few hints as to where they stood. It contains some brief mentions of General de Gaulle, but permits itself no guess as to his impact on the French army or the French people. It records that the Vichy regime dissolved Freemasonry and deported Jews, but maintains almost total silence about the link between these measures and the ideological traditions of the pre-war Right. In short, it is the work of a conscientious chronicler with a gift for lucid exposition of his material, not of a historian, nor yet of a political scientist. Those not to reason why—writers of M. Aron's persuasion are apparently trained to keep their fact-gathering apparatus separate from their deductive capacities. In a country where publicists and pamphleteers abound this is surely not even half its use. Still one cannot help regretting that the author's first name is not Raymond. At least we would have been given a more stimulating thoughts on the deeper causes of the 1940 collapse, which in so many ways illuminated the basic flaws of parliamentary democracy in France. It is true that when the book was being written, General de Gaulle was very much in the foreground, and the Fourth Republic looked fairly healthy. Even so, material for critical reflection cannot have been lacking.

One of the difficulties of writing on this subject is that it has been pre-empted by propagandists with an axe to grind—usually an anti-democratic one. Such people were delighted when the Fourth Republic collapsed last May, and disappointed when de Gaulle stuck to the Republican tradition. Their left-wing opposite numbers meanwhile were busy proving to their satisfaction that

they had been right all along. Alphonse Mirsky has collected, arranged and explained Yalkut HaPiyutav (Miscellany of Liturgical Poetry, Newman, IL2.500) dating back to the time of Yosef Ben Yosef, and up to the time of Yairan Naftali and spanning the gamut of the Israel, Babylonian, Italian, Ashkenazi and Sephardi psalms. To say nothing of the latest in oriental countries in the seventeenth century, with notes and interpretations.

From the joint pen of A.S. Frank, Professor of Education in the University of London and S. Harrison Tutor in the University of London Institute of Education come Ekonet Hakhnashah v'Haburah (Principles of Class Teaching, Hadar, IL2.500). The translation is by D. Elram; and from the well of experience of Susan Isaac, translated by Uta Rapaport, comes Talmud Shabbat (Abridged Version) Intellectual Growth in Young Children, Shrifrat Psalim, IL2.500.

Hagan Le Adam (Secret of Hydroponics, Hadar, IL2.500) should prove attractive to all those who have to deal with an unfriendly soil, who have to combat steadily inclement weather, who must handle a spot with a dearth of water, or have problems

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of Michigan's Bicentennial Year featuring the scene of "The Creation of Adam."

Man's passion for scientific discovery is now being pursued all round the world. Expeditions have been sent to the tropics and to the Arctic and Antarctic. The equipment which man is putting into nature ranges from the spouts of America and Russia down to Glaciological and hukky dog teams. Soviet Union and the USA are in radio contact. Information on the temperature of the upper air which is important if planes are to fly higher and faster. Ships are passing the equator north and south and are gaining information to help the world's deep-sea fishermen. Fish depend on the currents, and men need to know more about the currents which carry it at different depths.

The stamp is a Giori rotary sheet-fed press, perforated 11. It was issued on October 1, 1958.

stand every chance of solving their political problems now that de Gaulle with his power, whereas in 1940 anyone with a modicum of sense could have predicted that Vichy would leave nothing behind except a bad smell.

Atmosphere

While M. Aron has little to say about these matters he is good at sketching the atmosphere in Vichy, that curious headquarters of a "national revolution" designed to underpin France's real revolution. Vichy's defenders may argue that the experiment would have succeeded if the Germans had not snuffed it, but no one who has worked his way through M. Aron's pages is likely to believe them. In any case the German occupation was the precondition of the whole Vichy episode and the true founders of "Vichy" were not created by Petain and his Ministers when they were not quarrelling among themselves. Most of their measures, though, smelled of Salazar rather than Hitler; their ideal, in fact, was that France should become a somewhat British country without industry and without modern problems. No wonder the Right does not care to remember Petain. Part of it is now trying to regroup behind de Gaulle; but the General's hold over the Right is to this century. His conservative kind of socialism and idealism can treat scarcely. If he holds out long enough he may even provide France with something it has never had: an intelligent form of Toryism.

Round the Bookshops

Hayem Hashmuni Bashev's "The Eighth Day of the Week" (Hebrew, by Hayem Tzvi Gadish, IL2.500) following the footsteps of Dr. Soskin who began his studies back in 1942, here offers a description of the work carried out by the experimental station in Jerusalem and provides a ready guide for all those who find the subject intriguing, and there should be many.

Yosef Weitz, author of Dappim Bishenot (Pioneers' Notes, Gadish, IL2.500) stands as a diametric opposite to his father's work. He views the Polish ex-taxi driver whose creative writing coincided with the beginning of the big thaw in the Communist countries, is presumably that period beyond reality and which does not really exist. Hasko has had to interpret things as he saw them in Warsaw and the nine tales in this book paint the Polish capital as it is; and even if he wants to be charitable, his charity is limited and an almost unbearable cynicism. Having lifted up the corner of the Iron Curtain and letting us have an eyeful, he forgot to let it down. No wonder the Party Secretary fired the cultural official who let Hasko leave Poland for Paris and no wonder that the East is chagrined with his portrayal of the shoddiness of life in the Polish capital. Hasko simply found a reckoning with the big freeze, and has just asked for asylum in the West.

Meitach Ney took events and incidents in his stride and made note of them as they happened—the result is a collection of essays titled Breshit Uva L'mida Yisrael (The Beginning and the First Decade of the State of Israel, Newman, IL2.500). Written mostly in Hebrew, it maps up for the greatest part of young state's problems, just as the tape recorder which has recorded your voice is playing the same back to you. Most of those who arrived here in the State's early years, who lived its problems but who were too young to live its history, will be interested in this volume. If you find them in action as the author holds it up as a mirror to the State.

Aharon Mirsky has collected, arranged and explained Yalkut HaPiyutav (Miscellany of Liturgical Poetry, Newman, IL2.500) dating back to the time of Yosef Ben Yosef, and up to the time of Yairan Naftali and spanning the gamut of the Israel, Babylonian, Italian, Ashkenazi and Sephardi psalms. To say nothing of the latest in oriental countries in the seventeenth century, with notes and interpretations.

From the joint pen of A.S. Frank, Professor of Education in the University of London and S. Harrison Tutor in the University of London Institute of Education come Ekonet Hakhnashah v'Haburah (Principles of Class Teaching, Hadar, IL2.500).

Hagan Le Adam (Secret of Hydroponics, Hadar, IL2.500) should prove attractive to all those who have to deal with an unfriendly soil, who have to combat steadily inclement weather, who must handle a spot with a dearth of water, or have problems

Problems of College Wives

By PAULA ARNOLD

WIVES WHO WENT TO COLLEGE. By Judith Hubback. Hutchinson, London 1957. 16s.

The author of the most interesting book is the one who wrote it as her wives, and not as the reviewer.

Hubback all on her own sent thousands of questionnaires, 2,000 of them, to married university women, and a somewhat smaller amount to married non-graduates, the latter as a control. The questionnaires were well thought out and cover a great deal of ground. The author first discusses the answers in detail, and then proceeds in the second part of the book, to present her conclusions... For readers who are ready to believe it is easier to believe that it is not so difficult to be here, in the chapter on money matters Mrs. Hubback discusses a sore point familiar to us here in Israel—an additional tax when the wife works.

The most interesting part of the book is the last chapter with its conclusion that "the educated wife today has to be a good investment of money and time and the educated woman-power of the nation must be conserved: it can only be conserved through education." There is a certain amount of waste of our woman-power at the moment. In the chapter on money matters Mrs. Hubback discusses a sore point familiar to us here in Israel—an additional tax when the wife works.

Thus we learn that the three to five children is today getting to be the rule among graduate wives. We also hear that there are no longer more women than men in England. Though Mrs. Hubback does not tell us, doubtless the reason is that the Welfare State with its far better child-care makes it easier for little boys who, though born in greater numbers than girls, used to die off prematurely, girls being much tougher.

One of the series I liked best came from her own family. Her young daughter overheard the grown-up discussing the pros and cons of a plan by a friend of the family, wife to a don, to stand for Parliament. She overheard the conversation with the pertinent remark: "I shouldn't like to have two fathers and no mother."

In fact, the rule for career women is to stay home as long as the children are

not afford more than the amount of social services which increase our all-round efficiency... The higher education of women must be a good investment of money and time and the educated woman-power of the nation must be conserved: it can only be conserved through education.

In the chapter on money matters the wife sees with his own eyes and sees things which have not been seen before.

(Copyright)

not afford more than the amount of social services which increase our all-round efficiency... The higher education of women must be a good investment of money and time and the educated woman-power of the nation must be conserved: it can only be conserved through education.

In the chapter on money matters the wife sees with his own eyes and sees things which have not been seen before.

(Copyright)

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturdays: 6.30 & 8.30. Weekdays: 2.30, 6.30 & 8.30

Starting Saturday, October 12, 1958

ARNON Tel. 4828

2nd Week

Boris Pasternak

Esther Williams

Jeff Chandler

together for the first time in

RAW WIND IN EDEN

An exciting drama in

Technicolor — Cinecascops

No complimentary tickets

EDEN Tel. 4828

3rd Week

Richard Burton

Elizabeth Taylor

Jeff Chandler

together for the first time in

THE INVISIBLE BOY

Friday at 3 p.m.

UNTIL THEY RAIL

ORNA Tel. 4738

2nd Week

Part II Atzma

Madka Yusefi

in a great Arabic production

LHEN EL KHELOOF

(The Unforgettable Melody)

ORION Tel. 2914

2nd Week

Yves Montand

Albert Finney

in a great Arabic production

SEIMADAR

Evenings only

BORIS DAY — JOHN BAILEY

in the acclaimed Broadway Musical

THE PAJAMA GAME

Hebrew, French subtitles.

EDISON Tel. 4058

Warner Bros. Present

Commencing Saturday, October 18

EDISON Tel. 4058

Warner Bros. Present

Commencing Saturday, October 18

EDISON Tel. 4058

Warner Bros. Present

Commencing Saturday, October 18

EDISON Tel. 4058

Warner Bros. Present

Commencing Saturday, October 18

EDISON Tel. 4058

Warner Bros. Present

Commencing Saturday, October 18

EDISON Tel. 4058

Warner Bros. Present

Commencing Saturday, October 18

EDISON Tel. 4058

Warner Bros. Present

Commencing Saturday, October 18

EDISON Tel. 4058

Warner Bros. Present

Commencing Saturday, October 18

EDISON Tel. 4058

Warner Bros. Present

Commencing Saturday, October 18

EDISON Tel. 4058

Warner Bros. Present

Commencing Saturday, October 18

EDISON Tel. 4058

Warner Bros. Present

Commencing Saturday, October 18

EDISON Tel. 4058

Warner Bros. Present

Commencing Saturday, October 18

EDISON Tel. 4058

Warner Bros. Present

Commencing Saturday, October 18

EDISON Tel. 4058